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CONGRESS.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, on the Servile Labor of the North.

THE MEXICAN TREATY IN THE SENATE.

The House Talks to Avoid a Ballot.

Mr. Sherman within Three of Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Senator GREEN was unable from indisposition to reply to-day to Mr. PUGH. Senators DOOLITTLE, FOSTER and HARLAN occupied the attention of the Senate. During the debate Senator MASON, in exceedingly bad taste, applied the term "servile" to the labor of Free States in contradistinction to the slave labor of the South. The expression was condemned by Mr. MASON's partisan friends as ill-timed and gratuitous. A short Executive session was held, but no business was transacted except the confirmation of one Receiver of Public Money.

The Mexican treaty was received from the President, and was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The impression is that it will be approved by a large majority, though it is doubtful whether Congress will vote the four millions required to be paid.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, appeared and qualified as Senator to fill the unexpired term of Gen. HENDERSON, who succeeded Gen. RUSK. Mr. WIGFALL is a gentleman of superior attainments, and is destined to occupy a high position in the Senate.

Senator MASON appeared in his seat to-day, clad in Virginia homespun, while a Southern member of the other House sported a suit of "direct importation."

The ballot to-day left Mr. SHERMAN three less than a majority, all the absentees having returned, except Messrs. REYNOLDS and SICKLES. Arrangement was made to pair off the latter to-day, but the pair not to be continued to-morrow. Many Democrats are opposed to any adjournment in consequence of absentees, and another ballot may possibly result in the election of Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. ETHERIDGE voted, to-dav, for Mr. CLARKE, of New-York, this being the first Democratic vote given by him. His remarks relative to Mr. GILMER being a "dead cock in the pit," created much merriment.

By her treaty with Honduras, Great Britain abandons the position assumed in her rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. The Bay Islands are unconditionally surrendered to Honduras. The treaty yet remains to be ratified in London. No doubt exists now of the success of the Mosquito treaty. Great Britain will then have washed her hands of Central America.

It is understood in well-informed circles here that Russia will insist on the Paris Congress reviewing the Turkish question, a demand which will be no doubt refused her. This refusal may be followed by the withdrawal of the Russian Legation.

I regret to announce that Mr. MONSON, the Secretary of Lord LYONS, is detained in London by serious illness.

I have reason to believe that measures are on foot to bring to speedy settlement the disputed title to San Juan Island. Both Governments are sanguine of an early and amicable adjustment.

ARMY NEWS.

Col. SEAWELL having taken command of the Department of Texas, as reported in the TIMES, he has set the forces under him in active motion. By Special Order No. 113, the following troops were ordered to take up the line of march for Brownsville:

Companies C and F, Second Cavalry; one section of Light battery, Company K, First Artillery, under a subaltern; Companies A and J, First Infantry, and Companies C, D and F, Eighth Infantry.

All officers on detached service at the time of the marching of the Companies mentioned in this order will, on their return to their stations, follow on and join their respective Companies. Detachment of Capt. STONEMAN's Company, reported at Camp Hudson, will also join at Fort Brown.

Commander of Company G, Second Cavalry, will proceed and occupy Fort Inge. He will send a detachment, two non-commissioned officers and eighteen privates to occupy the camp on the Frio, and also a sufficient guard to protect the public property at the Pendencia until it can be removed to Fort Inge.

Assistant-Surgeon RICHARD POTTS will accompany the command.

These troops will be under the command of Maj. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, First Infantry. On departure of Company A, First Infantry, from Camp Verde, that station will be occupied by Company I, Second Cavalry.

By Special Order No. 114, Company K, Second Cavalry, is ordered to proceed by the most direct route to the head of the Nueces River, and establish a camp at or near what is known as Old Camp Wood. Officers in command of Posts or Stations, occupied in whole or in part, by Cavalry, will keep scouting parties constantly in the field.

By Special Order No. 115, Second Lieut. J. P. MAJOR, Second Cavalry, is directed to repair to Indianola, Texas, as soon as practicable, and relieve First Lieut. J. T. SHAAFF, of same Regiment, in the duties of A. A. C. S., at that place; on being relieved, the latter is to proceed to join his proper Company.

Company H, Second Cavalry, now *en route* to Fort Clark, pursuant to Department Special Order No. 101, Current Series, will, instead of carrying out the requirements of that order, proceed to, and establish a camp in the vicinity of Eagle Pass.

Thirty days' leave of absence is granted to Second Lieut. JOHN A. THOMPSON, First Cavalry.

Leave of absence to Lieut. SAM. M. COOPER, First Artillery, is extended fourteen days, by command of Gen. WOOL.

Also, twenty days to Lieut. HALLINGUIST, Fourth Artillery; sixty days to Lieut. JAS. THOMPSON, Second Artillery, for the benefit of his health.

By Special Order No. 112, from head-quarters, dated Dec. 29, 1859, leave of absence granted to Brevet Maj. VANDORN, Captain Second Cavalry, is extended two months. By same Order, Second Lieut. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE, Fourth Artillery, now at Fort Kearney, will proceed, as soon as practicable to Fort Randall and report for duty with Company H, to which Company he will be assigned when promoted.

Transfer of First Lieut. HENRY V. DE HART from Company M to Light Company C, Third Artillery, is approved at head-quarters.

Capt. FOOTE, Sixth Infantry, has been ordered to join his Company at Fort Yuma.

Capt. TREADWELL MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Crook, California, and report for duty.

A Board of Officers has been appointed to examine and report upon the Barracks on Alcatras Island, California.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Delegate from Utah will, after the organization of the House, present the application of that Territory for admission into the Union. They adopted a Constitution several years ago. He represents that Utah has a population of 100,000, and that if the Mormons were allowed to elect their officers they would be almost as well satisfied with a Territorial as a State organization, and probably be willing to pay the expenses of their Government besides.

Messrs. SICKLES and REYNOLDS were the only absent members of the House who had not paired off. In a spirit of accommodation, Mr. TAYLOR to-day was paired with Mr. SICKLES. The absence of Mr. REYNOLDS, without pair, accounts for the change in the relative vote for Mr. SHERMAN, who lacked three votes of an election.

The President has recognized R. W. WELCH as Vice Consul for the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at Key West; THEODORE BORUP as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at St. Paul; and JOSE JULIO MARTIN as Vice Consul at Savannah.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Several petitions were presented, and private bills introduced and referred.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of Grand Haven and other harbors in Michigan.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) presented a petition of the citizens of Ascension Parish, La., on the subject of the Houmas Land Grant. He moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands. As Chairman of the Committee on Private Lands he felt embarrassed by the charges made against him in connection with that grant.

Mr. JOHNSON of Arkansas, (Dem.,) opposed the reference to the Committee on Public Lands. It did not belong there, and he was opposed to taking business from one Committee and giving it to another.

A desultory debate followed, in which Mr. BENJAMIN stated that he had no objection to its reference to the Committee on Private Land Claims. The charges were too absurd to give him a moment's concern, but as his motives had been impugned, he thought it had better go to the Judiciary Committee.

Finally, on motion of Mr. TOOMBS, it was referred to a select Committee of five.

Mr. HEMPHILL of Texas, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of LEWIS T. WIGFALL, as Senator from Texas, and he was duly sworn.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved for the printing of ten thousand copies of the Report of Majors MORDECAI and DELAFIELD on the fortifications in the Crimea, for the use of the Department, and also two thousand copies for general distribution. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted that the Senate hereafter meet at 1 o'clock until the House is organized.

Various reports, resolutions and bills of no general interest were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. MASON said he had noticed that certain terms, which he had used yesterday, had been the subject of some criticism by the Hon. Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE.) In speaking of those States where there were no slaves, I spoke of them as servile States. I was not present when the Hon. Senator made those criticisms, but I used them knowingly and deliberately, with a view to draw what I understood to be the true distinction between the States of this Union where there were slaves, and those States where there were no slaves. In common parlance, since this unhappy sectional strife has arisen in our country, in attempting to draw the distinction between States where there were slaves and where there were none, they have been called on the one side "Slave States," and on the other side "Free States." Now, those among whom I live have never taken any special exception to calling that section of the country Slave States, knowing it meant those States where there were slaves. I don't see that any exception can be taken to the term servile, as applied to those States where there are no slaves, for certainly, when speaking of Slave States, they do not mean to say those States are not as free as any in this Confederation—as free, if not freer. The other States are not the Free States. They might possibly be called tee servant States, States where is a class in bondage, a class of bondmen. I do not mean, in any offensive sense, as bondmen, but as men whose will is subjected to the will of others, as servile men. You have all heard of them. From the necessity of their condition, there is a serving class in the Free States as there is a serving class in Slave States. Those who are subjected by contract to the will of others are servants, and always called so. But, Sir, the term servant States does not exactly express the idea of their unhappy condition. That very class of servants are by their masters made servile. I have seen them, and I dare say others have, wearing their master's livery. I have seen it in this City. A class of servants wearing the badge of servitude, the livery of their masters, the degradation of servitude. Yet they consider that the necessity of their position requires, on the part of the servant, that he should minister to the pride of the master; that is the servile class; and I don't know, therefore, how we can more properly express the distinction that exists between the States where there are slaves and the States where there are no slaves, than by calling them servile. In those States where, unhappily for them, they can have no slaves, they have a class of servants who are not as free as those whom they serve, for their will is subjected by contract; and yet there was no degradation in it to that class. To speak of men as servants at the North, is no term of opprobrium, and certainly I did not use it in that sense. I am a servant of a man, in my profession, when I engage to do his business; but I am not servile, for I do not wear the badge of servitude. I mean nothing offensive, but I do mean to say that in those States where there are no slaves, there is a class of servants of necessity; and in some of these States they make these servants know their position by requiring them to appear in public with the badge upon them, a thing that would be unknown in my State, and, I dare say, in many other States. I have seen it in this city—coachmen and footmen, wearing the badge of servitude. It is a servility to which they are subjected. I think, if it is necessary to make any distinction between the two classes of States, the term Free does not certainly apply to the States where there are no slaves, for the people who are in the States where there are slaves are as free, if not freer. I do not see that any objection can be taken to designating exactly the condition of those States where there are no slaves.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said the honorable Senator would find he had taken the remark in no offensive sense, for he said at the time that he was not aware of the sense in which the honorable Senator used the term. I was at a loss to conceive, and at one time, in the hurry of the moment, and the height of debate, I did not know but possibly my honorable friend might have referred to the Democratic Party of the Free States, to which I confess I have sometimes thought this term servile might be applied with a great deal of force. But I did not choose to take the term in any offensive sense, and I expressly waived it, putting the remarks I made on the ground that Wisconsin was the youngest born of Virginia, and in whatever sense the honorable Senator used the term, I should never be provoked to use any opproprious epithet toward that State.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) discussed the President's Message, the Slavery question and the power of Congress over the territories, at great length. Mr HARLAN said he was surprised by the position taken by the Senator from Ohio, that the ordinance of 1787 was a binding compact between the States, and could not be repealed.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the Senator misunderstood him. The States were equally represented and the States ceded land to Congress.

Mr. HARLAN—If the Representatives had no power to make a compact as an act of legislation, it was useless.

Mr. PUGH said it was void as an act of legislation from the beginning.

Mr. HARLAN—Then it was certainly not binding on the subsequent Government.

Mr. PUGH—it was not as an act of legislation, but was as a compact. It required nine votes for an act of confederation, not a compact.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) denied that it required nine votes for an ordinance.

Mr. HARLAN resumed, and argued that the Republican policy was in fact to give the Territories to the white men of the United States. He read from the scientific works of AGASSIZ and others to show that none but the black race could live in tropical climates. He contended that the white race could live anywhere, and that the negro did not flourish in the climate of the United States. In the course of his remarks he said that if a man held slaves for gain he loathed him, but if he held them with a sincere desire of benefiting them and improving their condition, then he did not hate the slaveholder.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) followed, and said the Republicans were not obnoxious to the charge of Slavery agitation, for the question was introduced into the President's message and upon the floor by gentlemen on the other side. However, he did not intend to discuss that subject, but would consider that branch of the message referring to our Mexican relations.

He differed entirely from the President as to the course he proposed to pursue. He did not dispute that great outrages had been perpetrated on American citizens in Mexico, and they ought to be redressed. But he thought this an unfortunate time to undertake to redress our wrongs there, when in our own country, and even in the thirteen original States, Americans were suffering wrongs, not dissimilar, equally atrocious and equally calling for redress. Citizens, living in slaveholding States, whose views on Slavery differed from those of the communities where they were residing, had no more security for life, liberty and property than American citizens resident in Mexico. He read statements of numerous acts of outrage committed on Northern people in Southern States, and of the general prescription of all Northerners, from which even females were not exempt. This ill-treatment was not exercised toward Abolitionists only, but towards all Northerners without discrimination. He then referred to the condition of Utah, where no man was safe who was obnoxious to the Mormons; and also to the bad faith observed by the Government in carrying out treaties for the protection of the Texas Reserve Indians. He honored the Secretary of the Interior for the manly manner in which he brought the outrages on those Indians to the attention of the country. Under all these circumstances, when Americans were suffering so much wrong at home, he thought it mistimed to undertake to reform other Governments. We should set a better example ourselves, and redress home grievances. He referred also to the offers made in Southern papers for the heads of members of this body. He thought that even if the President's recommendation was acceded to, it was doubtful whether the Government would last long enough to enable him to get an army there, as threats were made from the other side to dissolve the Union when a Republican President is elected. That event would take place within a year, though he did not think the Union would be dissolved. It would be wise to wait a year to see if the exigency arrived which the gentlemen had referred to, and besides these objections, he opposed the appropriation on the ground that it was unconstitutional and violative of international law. The power the President asked was to make war. That power belonged to Congress, and it could not be transferred to him.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called attention to a letter he had received from a contractor in Rockville, that State, in which the writer states that the state of things which exists owing to the failure to pay the mail contractors cannot be imagined. All hack and horseback routes will be discontinued, unless something is done by way of appropriation, not through revenge, but because they will be compelled to do so. This must be the result in spite of every effort to avoid it. The whole community is thrown into a condition of excitement, and especially those dependent on the mails. The writer says he cannot get grain for his horses. Mr. WASHBURN wished to say to the contractors that he did not consider himself responsible for their distress.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) remarked that Mr. HOUSTON, the other day, proposed a resolution for a temporary organization, by which the Post-office Appropriation bill could be passed, but this received no favor from Mr. WASHBURN and his Republican friends.

Mr. WASHBURN washed his hands of all responsibility. No speeches had been made by his side of the House—they desired an organization.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked whether the gentleman would now agree to the proposition, in order that the bill could be passed.

Mr. WASHBURN replied that, when Mr. HOUSTON offered the resolution, he (WASHBURN) proposed to fill the blank with the name of JOHN SHERMAN, and the Democrats objected.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said that showed the insincerity of Mr. WASHBURN and his friends. He treated his (WASHBURN'S) proposition with the scorn and contempt it deserved. The gentleman intended to defeat the object of his (HOUSTON'S) resolution, and for him to read that letter was adding insult to injury.

Mr. WASHBURN—The gentleman proposed to elect a temporary Speaker, and left a blank in the resolution for the insertion of a name. Why did he not accept that of Mr. SHERMAN?

Mr. HOUSTON—Why would not the gentleman accept of Mr. BOCOCK or Mr. MILLSON? He had said that if the House would agree to the resolution he would propose to fill the blank with some individual whose name had not been connected with this contest, and against whom there could have been no serious objection. He wanted to act in good faith.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked Mr. HOUSTON whether at the same time he wanted to elect a Clerk?

Mr. HOUSTON replied that that was not necessary The present Clerk acts till his successor is appointed Gentlemen do not mean to pay the contractors. They want to keep up the outside pressure.

Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman must know that by the Constitution no bill can be presented, nor resolution offered, till a Speaker and Clerk are elected.

Mr. HOUSTON—The gentleman cannot escape in that way. It was a mere subterfuge. The Clerk can remain till his successor is elected.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) spoke of the Republican party's principles as revolutionary in their character, and calculated to promote sectional hostility and subvert the Constitution. They hold that the Constitution is a league with hell, and a covenant with death.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked Mr. REAGAN whether he could name any Republican who holds such sentiments?

Mr. REAGAN said such was the view entertained by extreme men engaged in the crusade against Slavery. He knew it had been denied that it was the purpose of the Republicans to interfere with Slavery in the States, but there was proof to show that such was their intention. They violate the Constitution, which they are sworn to support, when they place obstructions in the way of the rendition of fugitives.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said Mr. REAGAN, as well as Mr. BOYCE yesterday, repeated that eight Northern States had passed laws contravening the constitutionality of the clause requiring the rendition of slaves. He did not admit that any Northern State had passed laws for this purpose, but to prevent the violation of that very clause which requires the rendition of fugitives from the Southern States. They have passed laws securing personal liberty. They adhere to the great principles of our ancestors. The *habeas corpus* is dear to them, because it secures the rights of even the poor down-trodden class. He repeated that the *habeas corpus* prevents the violation of the Constitution.

Mr. REAGAN apprehended it was not that the common *habeas corpus* act is brought to bear on the freemen who are fugitives from justice, but the action of those Northern States amounts to a total denial of the master's right to his slaves, and that the master is in personal danger in seeking to recover his property.

Mr. CURTIS said the law is often violated by men who come into the Northern States as well as by those of the Southern States.

Mr. REAGAN said the response rests on the assumption that the law is not executed in the Slave States in favor of the slaves. He believed a negro entitled to liberty should be vindicated with as much certainty of success in the Slave as the Free States. He had never known a case where a negro was entitled to liberty, but who obtained it.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) remarked that two white persons stole two free black children in his town, and went to Tennessee and sold them. They were pursued, taken back, and having been found guilty, are now in the Penitentiary of Alabama.

Mr. CURTIS, in the course of his reply, informed the gentleman from Texas distinctly that the people of the North do not make war on Slavery where it exists.

Mr. REAGAN said he scorned sectional agitation everywhere. He never advocated in Texas principles he would not advance in every State and township in the United States. As a Democrat, he made it a point to rebuke sectionalism at home, and he fought the enemies of the Union and Constitution here.

A colloquy followed between several gentlemen, during which Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said, as one case in Indiana had been referred to, he would state the facts. A party from the South went, at midnight, to a cabin in Cass County, Michigan, and, without certificate, warrant, or any other legal authority, took, hid, and carried off several black persons, claiming them as slaves—taking them from Michigan to Indiana, and still without any warrant. They were stopped at South Bend, and instead of being let loose, as had been generally charged, they were taken before a judge of unimpeachable integrity to test the question whether they were held according to law. He decided they were not, and in an attempt to arrest them legally, an excitement very natural under the circumstances arose, and the negroes escaped. Although the Federal Court rendered judgment against the defendants for the value of those slaves, he believed that, the attempt being to test the legality of this forcible capture in the Court, they would be acquitted at the bar of God.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusess, (Rep.,) in reply to Mr. REAGAN, said the gentleman was mistaken if he believed the Republican party had sent an attorney to the penitentiary for appearing in behalf of a claimant under the Fugitive Slave law. There was a law for striking an attorney's name from the roll of the courts under such circumstances, and this was brought as a charge against the Republican party. This law was passed by a legislature with not a Republican in it, and the first time the Republicans got the Governor and a majority of the Legislature, they repealed it. Massachusetts has endeavored, by legislation, ever since the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, (and would continue to do so, so long as she was true to herself,) to pass all needful rules and regulations to secure to every man his rights, whatever his color, class or condition, whether for freeman or slave.

Mr. REAGAN inquired whether negroes in Massachusetts have more rights than white men?

Mr. DAWES—No more, no less. Every man who claims freedom has the right of *habeas corpus* under the laws under which he lives, and any man who charges on the Republicans anything beyond that does not understand the facts of the case.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,) asked what had become of the American Party in Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES replied his opinion was that the American Party was made up about one-half from the Democratic Party, and the other half from the Whig Party. The latter had gone into the Republican Party, and the former had returned to their original and first love. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL asked what had become of Gov. BANKS, who was originally a Democrat.

Mr. DAWES replied that Gov. BANKS thought better of himself and the country, and joined the Republican Party. He and Gov. BOUTWELL, like others in Massachusetts, are like brands plucked from the burning. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL saw gentlemen to-day whom he had met in American days, and they then gave early indication as to what their purpose was. They declared that they would come into the American Party to control it, and if they could not do so, to destroy it. As for himself, he was willing to inaugurate a party to embrace every conservative element, to give peace and happiness to a distracted land. Who would come up and join him in this work? He appealed to the Republicans to haul down their black flag and unite with national men.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) addressed a few words to his American friend, HILL, to show him the law in Massachusetts on the alien suffrage question, adding that it is a positive disadvantage and misfortune to be a white man there. [Laughter.] While a negro can become a citizen in six months, a man from abroad must serve a probation of two years after naturalization, and must be dipped in nitrate of silver before he can be on an equality with a black man.

Mr. HILL's reply was not distinctly heard. He was understood to say that he had no objection to the probation. He never excepted to go to Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES said if Mr. COX did not understand the politics of Ohio better than he did those of other States, he did not wonder that he had succeeded in getting into Congress. It was true the alien suffrage clause was opposed by a few Democrats. It was adopted by the Legislature, and submitted to the people. The entire Democratic Party stayed at home, and refused to come out and help that portion of the Republican Party opposed to it to vote it down. If they had got five thousand from the forty thousand Democrats, this blot on the fair escutcheon of Massachusetts would never have been there. He said CALEB CUSHING made his way into public life by getting out of bed in his shirt-tail and inditing a letter to the Abolitionists. [Laughter.] CUSHING had boxed every point of the compass, and undertook to berate Massachusetts, whose shoe-latchet he was not worthy to unloose.

Mr. COX said the Union and the Constitution was a watchword with the Democratic Party. One Union-loving sentiment of CUSHING or EVERETT would throw the whole delegation from Massachusetts into catalepsy. He—

Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (American,) rose to a question of privilege. He understood Mr. COX to say that there are Southern Oppositionists on this floor in alliance with the Black Republicans.

Mr. COX explained. He said the other day that he believed there was an affinity between them. Before Congress met he saw in the Richmond *Whig* and Louisville *Journal*, and other journals of the American Party, a strong desire expressed for a union of the Opposition. Had it not been for old Ossawatomie BROWN they would have been united in the organization of the House.

Mr. HARDEMAN wished to say distinctly that there is no alliance and no affinity between the Southern Opposition and Black Republicans. It was proper, when the charge was made, that it should be denied, and as a humble representative, so far as he was concerned, he pronounced the charge false.

Mr. COX replied that he did not make that charge now, but he had said that the *Whig* journal, and other organs of the American Party, urged such a union. He was willing to say that there were certain gentlemen of the Southern Opposition on this floor who would in no emergency unite with the Republicans.

Mr. MALLORY of Kentucky, (American,) said Mr. COX was mistaken as to the Louisville *Journal*, in which it was intimated that there might be a union with the Republicans who had been elected in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey by the People's Party. He came here with a sort of impression that those with whom he acted would have their assistance, but when those gentlemen first refused to be led off in the vote for SHERMAN, that possibility was removed. It was due, however, to say that they had several times come to the Southern Opposition, and voted for a Conservative from North Carolina, and the Democrats had scorned to render such men support. The gentleman from Ohio said the American Party think differently at the North from the South, but the Democratic Party of each section also think differently. He would ask the gentleman whether he did not entertain views as to Squatter Sovereignty different from those with whom he voted, from Mr. BOCOCK?

Mr. BOTELER said to Mr. COX there never was an hour when any portion of that State ever contemplated an alliance with the Republicans. If such a proposition was made by the Richmond *Whig* it spoke for itself.

Mr. HATTON, of Tennessee, (Amer.)—The gentleman from Ohio had said, in his opinion, that but for the recent foray of JOHN BROWN, I would have been in alliance with the Black Republicans on this floor.

Mr. COX—I distinctly said the organs of your party so suggested. I am ready to prove it. I made no personal application.

Mr. HATTON—Any man who intimates that it is my purpose now, or will be in the future, to unite with the Republicans, states what is false.

Mr. COX—That disclaimer is not necessary. The gentleman did not show a great deal of bravery by it.

Mr. HATTON—I have made the remark. It is sufficiently comprehensive. I don't wish to add to it.

Mr. BRABSON, of Tennessee, (American,) said that he had no affinity with the Republicans, and would hereafter have no respect for the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX—I am glad you repudiate your organs.

The House then agreed to take a vote for Speaker, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) declined the longer use of his name for Speaker.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Independent.)

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.)

Mr. BOULIGNEY, of Louisiana, (American,) referred to the remarks of Mr. COX, understanding him to have said that the Southern Americans had been willing to unite with the Republicans if it had not been for JOHN BROWN's foray. For the information of Mr. COX, he would observe that he (BOULIGNEY) came from a district in Louisiana where he had never seen a Republican in his life. He never knew one till he came here. He had never been approached on the subject. All Mr. COX had said about such an arrangement of the Southern Opposition with the Republican party was utterly untrue. He also spoke for the other twenty-three members of his party.

Mr. COX responded that the gentleman and others had misapprehended his remarks. No disclaimer was necessary. He had read in party organs—the Richmond *Whig*, the Louisville *Journal*—remarks to show that such an arrangement was heretofore contemplated.

Mr. BOULIGNEY accepted the disclaimer. It was all he wanted.

Mr ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) made a few humorous remarks, and voted for Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, whom he characterized as an Anti-Lecompton, Anti-Buchanan, and Ishmaelitish Democrat.

The House voted for Speaker with the following result:

Whole number of votes	207
Necessary to a choice	104
For Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	101
For Mr. McClernard, of Illinois, (Dem.,)	33
For Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.,)	14
For Mr. Davis of Indiana, (Indep.,)	9
For Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,)	12

The remainder were scattering.

The House then adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A LAZY DAY AMONG THE LEGISLATORS.

Important Measures to be Introduced.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

A largely attended meeting of the Bar of the State was held this afternoon in the Court of Appeals room. On motion of Mr. JOHN K. PORTER, Judge PAIGE was called to the Chair, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent tribute to the deceased Judge PECKHAM. A series of resolutions, warmly eulogizing the life and character of the deceased, were reported, and Judge PARKER and Hon. HENRY K. SELDEN also paid tributes to his many virtues. The meeting was attended by all the Judges of the Court and a large number of the Bar.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

In the Senate very little business was done, the session only extending half an hour.

Mr. MANNIERE, of N. Y. City, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a law compelling citizens to vote.

BILLS NOTICED.

In relation to unclaimed dividends in savings institutions.

To exempt the property of firemen in the State from taxation to the amount of $500 each. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Business in the Assembly opened with the presentation of petitions for a *pro rata* freight bill.

Mr. FLAGLER, of Niagara, (Rep.,) said these were the forerunners of an avalanche of similar petitions on a most important subject. He moved the reference of all such to a select Committee of five. Agreed to.

Notices of the following bills were given:

By Mr. COOPER, of New-York City, (Rep.,) to provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Elections in New-York.

By Mr. JONES, of Kings, (Dem.,) to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn and to extend St. Felix-street.

To repeal the Brooklyn City Court act.

By Mr. JAQUES, of New-York, (Rep.,) to facilitate the collection of wages.

Also, to amend the Religious Societies Incorporation act.

By Mr. BUSH, of Chenango, (Rep.,) to amend the General Railroad act.

By Mr. CALICOTT, of Kings, (Dem.,) to prevent the fraudulent transfer of property, and to amend the New-York Wharves-and-Slips law.

By Mr. FLAGLER, of a *pro-rata* Freight bill.

By Mr. BURNS, of New-York City, (Dem.,) to repeal the New-York Stage Company act.

By Mr. POWELL, of Ontario, (Rep.,) a Personal-Liberty bill.

By Mr. GOVER, of New-York City, (Dem.,) for the relief of gas-consumers.

By Mr. O. ALLEN, of Erie, (Rep.,) to extend the time for the construction of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The reports of the Bank Superintendent and Inspector of State Prisons were presented. A long debate ensued upon the question of inviting clergymen to open the proceedings of the House with prayer.

Mr. LAW, of Delaware, (Rep.,) moved the settlement of the strife between the clergy of Albany and Troy by the selection of a Chaplain for the House. After discussion, the subject was laid on the table, the invitation of the clergy being left at the discretion of the Speaker, pending the action of the House on the question.

The Governor's annual Message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but without action or debate the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Our Albany Correspondence.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—IMPORTANT BILLS NOTICED—THE VACANT JUDGESHIP—PERPLEXITIES OF THE SPEAKER'S DESK—TROUBLE ABOUT CHOOSING A CLERGYMAN—THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL—STRIKING CHARACTER OF THE NOTICES, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.

The Assembly was a busy body yesterday. Look over the record. In the morning it met, called the roll, swore in, signed the Constitution, elected officers, resolved that they would be very economical, listened to the reading of the Governor's Message, and took a recess for dinner. In the afternoon met again, had an announcement of the death of one of the members elect, Mr. DONALD D. SHAW, of Delaware County; listened to a prettily expressed eulogy of the deceased by his colleague, SAMUEL A. LAW; resolved to adjourn over for one night *when they did adjourn*, cast lots for seats, and being all duly labeled and located, adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock. If this working fever is to prevail for the constitutional period of the session, I fear it will exhaust the system and leave behind a frightfully bloated carcass in the semblance of a statute book.

The Senate, apparently exhausted by the example of yesterday, goes quietly along to-day, after the old fashion. A few petitions, a few notices of bills, and unimportant resolution or two, constitute the sum total, as the journal shows it. But some of those wise in legislative ways can see several very ominous movements among the notices. The mantle of Dr. BRANDRETH appears to be covering the shoulders of Ex-Editor, Ex-Judge, Ex-District-Attorney, Ex-General, and present Senator HAMMOND—who gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to recover and apply to the use of the State, the unclaimed dividends and deposits in our Savings' Banks. Senator ABELL gave a notice that bespeaks the careful scrutiny of the Legislature, of "a bill in relation to the public printing and to the publication of legal notices." There's an old cat and a litter of kittens expected to be found under that mound of meal.

The Senate is evidently indisposed to literature. A resolution to purchase a copy "for each member, officer and reporter," of the *Civil List*, was tabled yesterday, and couldn't be moved to-day. A resolution to furnish two extra copies of the *Red Book*, offered to-day, went to the table with the *Civil List*.

The Assembly had a time over the old question o how to secure the necessary and customary amount of theology. The various propositions covered invitations to half the clergy of the State. The knotty subject was temporarily disposed of by laying it on the table.

There were some *striking* notices in the House. Mr. GOVER proposed "to relieve all gas consumers in the counties of Kings and New-York from all gas monopolies." Mr. BURNS proposes to repeal the "act incorporating the Consolidated Stage Company." Those interested for the corporations had better be watchful. Messrs. GOVER and BURNS will of course keep watch and ward over the interests of the people.

The first petition for the passage of the *Pro Rata* Freight bill was presented this morning, by Mr. MOULTON, of Genesee. Mr. FLAGLER, with the remark that this was probably the forerunner of thousands like it, moved that a Select Committee of five be raised, to whom they should be referred. Take my prophecy—I feel oracular—that this is to be *the* Committee of the session, and the *Pro Rata* Bill the measure that, more than any other, will attract the attention of the people of the State. There is no load of management that can crush the strong shoulders that lift up and sustain that measure.

There is a prospect that ISAAC O. DAYTON will be appointed Supreme Court Judge in place of Judge DAVIES, elected to the Court of Appeals. There are, I believe, no other applicants, and the fact that he was the nominee of the party last Fall, is considered as giving him a preëmption right to the place.

The warning given by the Governor, that he will not tolerate the presence, *in the lobby*, of State officers who hold their commissions from the Executive, could not yet have been generally read by that class of individuals. At least they do not seem disposed to much fright. The paragraph was probably provoked by the fact that, last year, the Governor could not go through the vestibule of the Capitol without encountering two-thirds of those who were in commission by virtue of his favor, or the favor of his predecessor. It is often pleasant to see old faces, but when you daily meet in the lobby those who are paid for service elsewhere, it is not so pleasant. But will the Executive frown change this? I use my New-England prerogative, and "reckon" not. Some there are who make more in the "lobby" than they can in office, and their offices are worth four or five thousand a year. Driven to elect between absence from Albany and continuance in office, and they will give up the office.

If ever there was a man suddenly made conscious of the emptiness of honor, and the cares and perplexities of official position, it must be Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN. He was called yesterday to preside over the Assembly, and had to put in in one day six mortal hours in that capacity. That was but a beginning. One hundred and twenty-seven members are very ambitious to be chairmen of good committees—the same one hundred and twenty-seven members very reluctant to go on poor committees, *i. e.*, where there is a good deal of routine work, like that devolving on the Committee of Engrossed Bills. Then about seventy "very useful," "very efficient" and "laborious" members of the party want places as doorkeepers, postmasters, messengers, etc., *and must have them*, "if the Republican party is to succeed in the next Presidential election." To these add three hundred and sixty boys of all ages, from six to sixteen, who want to be pages, and whose applications are pressed by the mothers in person—each mother in line, having her boy fixed up and in leading strings, so as to favorably impress the Speaker. Out of this chaotic mass the Speaker must choose committees, officers and page boys.

Now, consider that for all the one hundred and twenty-seven members, the Speaker has but thirty-two chairmanships; for the seventy "very useful members of the party," but three poor places; and that of the army of anxious mothers and boys on their good behavior he can make glad the hearts of but ten—ten pale faces lighted up, ten rampant boys boisterous with delight.

I looked in on the Speaker last night, curious to see the panorama of passing applicants. He had just returned from the afternoon session, languid from the foul atmosphere of the Assembly Chamber, and worn out with the fatigue of a protracted session; had taken tea with an importunate applicant on each side of him, and then run the gauntlet of the long array of men and women and boys that lined the corridors from the dining-room to his apartments. He reached his room at last, to find his family driven to the bedroom, and his parlor crowded with men that could push a waiter one side, and enter a room whether the rightful occupant did or did not desire their presence—a room full of "the leading men of the party"—bankers, editors, doctors of law, doctors of physic, doctors of divinity—and here and there one of the first divinities of the city—with Senators and Assemblymen, and members of Congress, and State Officers, waiting for him—all importunate, all exacting, all imperative. The Speaker gives a look of despair, (do you wonder?) and then adopts the only way that is open—giving brief audiences to each in the order in which he finds them. Was there ever a more hideous skeleton at any feast? For a seat in the Speaker's desk from now to the end of time, I wouldn't be thus badgered. And then the end—the disappointments. The Doctors, divine, legal and medical, will deem it their pr

THE SECTIONAL ISSUE.

Further Illustrations of Southern and Northern Sentiment.

NECESSITY OF MODERATION AND MUTUAL TOLERATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

I have read with great pleasure and profit your articles on JOHN BROWN and the outrages at Harper's Ferry. In their whole scope they are conservative and patriotic. There is not a reasonable man, North or South, uninfluenced by prejudice or passion, that can say to the contrary. Go on, then, as you have commenced, and you will have the proud satisfaction of having contributed your share to the preservation of the Union. The people of this country want to see an independent Press—one not controlled by the low behests of party, but one that can rise above the polluted atmosphere of politics and breathe the pure air of liberty and of law.

To my mind there is no necessity for a conflict, and much less an "irrepressible conflict," between the Northern and Southern States of this Union on the subject of Negro Slavery. When the "Old Thirteen" were colonies of Great Britain, Slavery was forced upon them by the mother country. When they became free and independent States certain rights were guaranteed by the Constitution to those who were the owners of slaves. Slavery was a peculiar institution, and each State was left to pass its own laws, and make its own regulations in relation to it. New-York and other States passed prospective laws of emancipation, and Slavery disappeared from their borders without convulsion and almost without observation. This sentiment extended to the South; the subject of emancipation was calmly discussed; and if the institution had been let alone, I have no doubt that several of the Slaveholding States would ere this have had prospective laws of emancipation, as New-York and other States had done before them. But they were ruthlessly assailed by the Abolitionists, and would not yield to force what they were willing to yield to persuasion. They claimed, and properly, the right to manage their affairs in their own way. The result is, that the cause of emancipation has, probably, been postponed for half a century. It is not necessary here to say whether Slavery is a social or political evil. The South does not require that of the North. That must be judged of by those where it exists—and as long as it does exist, so long are those States entitled to have enforced all the guarantees of the Constitution on that subject.

It may be, in the Providence of God, that Slavery was introduced into this country for wise and beneficent purposes—that the slave might become civilized and christianized, and return to Africa, the land of his forefathers, to give to a continent the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Much has already been done for the accomplishment of that great object. Much more remains to be done, and will be done, if the broad and deep current of public sentiment be not interrupted by assaults upon the guaranties of the Constitution. Whilst such assaults are made, or threatened to be made, our Northern brethren cannot wonder at the excitement produced at the South. Neither can we wonder that that excitement is sometimes excessive or indiscreet. There may be excesses and indiscretions on both sides, and it behooves one section to say to the other, in the language of PRIOR, as quoted by Lord CHATHAM, when the Colonies were at war with Great Britain—

> "Be to *their* virtues very kind;
> Be to *their* faults a little blind."

With this disposition there cannot fail to be harmonious action. Why should it not be so? I am very sure that the great mass of the people of the North entertain those feelings towards the South, and are determined to stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it, instead of being led astray by the fanaticism of a "higher law." None but a few fanatics at the North ever entertained the idea that Slavery could be interfered with in the States where it exists, except by the States themselves; and those few have no definite idea of what could be done, even if they could interfere. They talk in vague generalities. They do not reflect that God has made a distinction between the white and black races, and that they cannot live together on terms of perfect equality as one people. Equality presupposes the same moral, social and political conditions, and from these follow amalgamation, commingled with all the domestic relations, the idea of which shocks the moral sense of mankind.

If some law-giver, like SOLON or LYCURGUS, who could give laws to a nation, should by his simple *fiat* proclaim freedom to all the slaves of the South, they would be vastly worse off than they are now. Hunger and want would produce such scenes of plunder, rapine and murder, as St. Domingo never witnessed. Even at the present time the free negro, as a general rule, does not fare as well as the slave. There are some States which have been conspicuous in the cause of emancipation, and at the same time have passed laws prohibiting the free negro from coming within their borders! Where, then, is he to go? Provision must first be made for him. That is a matter of time, and the philanthropist must look to that first, and be ready to receive them as fast as their owners see good reason to emancipate them. This is a great problem which God, who permitted them to be brought to this country, will work out in his own good time. Let us trust to His wisdom and goodness.

In this state of things why suffer ourselves to be over-excited, and to talk of dissolving this glorious Union, whose deep foundations were laid by the wisdom of our fathers, and cemented with their blood? Has any one ventured to look into the yawning gulf below? The astutest intellect cannot conceive, nor the most vivid imagination paint, the horrors of disunion—the dearest domestic ties severed, the most holy friendships embittered, a war of tariffs and custom-houses, standing armies and border warfare, jealousies between the States, till they form separate governments, and present an example to the world like Mexico, or the South American Republics. And why this division and separation of States, and a division of a Government and a country such as the sun never shone on before?—possessing every variety of soil and climate, and capable of producing everything that can contribute to the wants, the comforts and luxuries of man, rendering us entirely independent of the world—a Government and people that have already become one of the great Powers of the earth; and, united, will far eclipse ancient Rome in the zenith of her power and glory. Let us then rally to the standard of the Constitution, and "keep time to the music of the Union."

MADISON.

OLD POINT, Va.

DUTIES OF CONSERVATIVE AND CHRISTIAN MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Will you allow me to say a few words in your columns? I am astonished at my temerity in taking up a pen to write for a newspaper; love of my country, and horror at the very thought of the doom which a dissolution of the Union would bring upon this land, —the goodly heritage of our fathers—only impel me. I have hailed with more than pleasure and satisfaction the conservative and patriotic editorial articles in the TIMES, and I hope that they may reach the people of the whole country. But it is painful, it makes one's heart ache, to know that so many of our leading politicians, statesmen and legislators, threaten and bandy words about dissolving the Union, as if it were a *light* thing. Can they feel what they say? Or do they imagine that the two great sections could divide and yet remain at peace for any length of time—for six months? Have they looked civil war in the face? Do they remember that mingled blood flows in the veins of the Southern slaveholder and the Northern Free-Soiler—that the sons and daughters of Southern parents become the fathers and mothers of Northern children, and conversely? Shall such divide? Ah, it cannot be that the *people*, North or South, desire this Union broken. And yet these politicians, influenced by unworthy motives, by small ambitions, by foolish passion, *may* carry things so far that retreat or recovery may be impracticable. You, yourself, acknowledge the danger.

But where is the remedy? Union meetings do their work; conservative, honest newspapers do much good; religious journals, which hold the true, liberal, Bible-conservative ground, also contribute greatly towards keeping the unity in the bonds of peace. But I conceive the great remedy for us, as a nation, in this terrible crisis, is *prayer*; prayer, not confined to the pulpit, though surely it should be there, on this point, also. The earnest, faithful prayers of every Christian man and woman in the land are needed now; and let me entreat every such one who may read this, to lay aside all differences, that we may unite, daily, in our closets in beseeching God, who is *our* God, that He avert the awful calamity which seems to threaten us—that He, whose hand in the formation and growing strength of our Government has always been so plainly seen, will yet preserve its peace, and overrule all these troubles for His glory and our good.

Have we not encouragement, as a nation, to pray? What upheld and strengthened our WASHINGTON, in the dark days of our country's struggle, but prayer? Was it the courage, alone, of our heroes in the battle, which won our victory. No; the prayers of men, and women too, were with them and for them; and many a nightly vigil did they keep, on their knees beseeching the God of Heaven to espouse the cause of their torn and suffering country. And shall we be less in earnest in praying for the preservation of the blessing for which they sacrificed and toiled and wrestled with God? I am curious to know if there be no Christian men in Congress; and if there be such, why we do not see them moving in the establisament of "noonday prayer-meetings," for the members exclusively. If these meetings were organized, we should probably have no disgraceful and painful exhibitions of anger on the floor of the Legislature, and their peaceable fruits would be daily shown forth. There would be more of genuine patriotism, less of blind devotion to party.

I have hoped to see some authoritative suggestion of a public day of humiliation and prayer and fasting, in view of our national sins. I do not agree with those who regard Slavery as the *one* dark blot on our escutcheon. Admitting it a sin, it is but one of many. God does not regard sin *by name*. Pride, arrogance, covetousness, selfishness, oppression, bribery and corruption and disregard of His holy laws, are none the less heinous because the *name* of Slavery is absent. All these need to be repented of, and "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from *all* unrighteousness." Oh, let us turn unto the Lord, for He will have mercy upon us and will abundantly pardon; and from the Lord God Almighty alone can come our help in this dark hour.

I feel that this my effort is poor and faint; but if I can but touch a chord for those who are more gifted in thought and word, to strike in better harmony until its melody shall enter into the hearts of all our people who love God and peace and their country, I shall be content, and rejoice that, feeble as I am, I shall have done something—though but "carrying a *little* straw to those who make brick"—for the cause of God and our beloved land.

A SOUTHERN DAUGHTER AND NORTHERN WIFE.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, Dec., 1859.

VIEWS OF THE CONSERVATIVES OF MISSISSIPPI ON THE CRISIS.

The following is the concluding portion of an address recently issued by the State Central Committee of the Opposition Party in the State of Mississippi:

It is cause of profound regret that we cannot pass in silence the subject of Slavery. Who, save those who are engaged in it, does not deplore and condemn the continued and mischievous agitation of this question. If its agitation could, by any remote possibility, lead to any result having the semblance of benefit, some toleration might be indulged towards it. But in the present attitude of the question, nothing but national degradation can come from its discussion. A few fanatics at the North, and a few alarmists and disunionists at the South, keep it up for their own purposes. It is made by them the chief ingredient in elections, and it is thrust into all the deliberations of Congress. It has already created animosities between the people of the North and the South, that cannot be obliterated until the present generation shall have passed away. It is daily making us more and more sectional, and more inimical; and that it must seriously endanger our national existence none will deny. The question was settled in 1850, but it was not permitted to remain so. Notwithstanding the solemn pledge of both the great political parties that it should not be discussed in Congress or out of Congress, those who control party affairs could not permit it to sleep. The Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise imparted to it fresh vitality, and it has since raged in its most angry and threatening form. It is now in reality little else but an abstraction, and discuss it as much as we may, nothing can result from it, unless indeed it should bring about consequences which we profess a desire to avoid. The Republican party does not claim the right to interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists; if we are to judge from its authentic manifestoes. We should be cautious in receiving what a few of the most ultra among them may have said in speeches as a criterion of general sentiment. As well might it be said that all of the Democratic Party of the South are disunionists, for such sentiments have been uttered by some of them; yet no one believes that such are the sentiments of the whole party. But if the Republican party should even entertain a desire to attack us on this question, they know perfectly well that to carry out such a purpose is impossible. Mississippi in solemn convention took her position in 1851, and so did the other Southern States, and, much as we may prize Union, we mean to stand firmly on the position then taken let the consequences be what they may. With us this should be a closed question. The Republican Party does claim, however, the right to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and this question it is that has of late been so prolific of agitation. That we should have a perfect equality of right in the territories none will deny, but our politicians surrendered that right. The Kansas bill is a perfect deed of relinquishment of all our rights in the Territories. It carries out fully the principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories, first shadowed forth in the Cass-Nicholson letter. It gave to every actual resident, whether naturalized or not, the right to vote—it gave to the Legislature elected by such voters the right to legislate on all subjects, Slavery included—it left the people of the Territory free to regulate their institutions in their own way, and Congress did not retain the power to annul the Territorial laws, as it had done in all other Territorial bills. With the advantage the North had of peopling the Territories from its abundant population, and from influx of foreigners, could any one have been so blind as not to see the effects and purposes of this bill? And why did Southern members of Congress sustain it? It was ingeniously converted into a party measure, and hence the party was bound to sustain it, and there is no denying that by its provisions there the Territorial Legislature has the right to exclude Slavery. And the odious principle of this bill was ratified and reaffirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and pronounced to be a strictly "Democratic principle." By that celebrated instrument, the Democratic Party is pledged to that principle for all future time. Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter of acceptance, as an exposition of the bill and the platform, is, if possible, even more explicit. He says, "The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." The attempt to raise a doubt about the true meaning of all these documents is senseless quibbling. Then why should this question be further agitated, since the South has lost all it had, and the North has gained all it desired? It has practically gained all it professed to desire in theory. The South has been victimised by the arts of politicians, and her deluded people shouted, "Well done." It is now our bond, and whatever any other party may say of its penalties, the Democratic Party has certainly no right to complain.

But the people of the South are now beginning to see the deception that was practiced on them, and with great unanimity condemn the system that they themselves have inaugurated. To reconcile them to their loss another expedient must be resorted to, Congress must intervene to protect Slavery in the Territories—a new phase for agitation. But listen to what has been approved and indorsed as sound doctrine: "The people of the Territories, like those of the States, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, *but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way.*" Moreover, the people of the Territory of Kansas were invested with full legislative power over all subjects of legislation, Slavery included. How, then is Congress to intervene? If it ever had the power to do so, it has parted with it. Congress surely has not the power to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the States, and the people of the Territories are declared to possess equal freedom with those of the States, and to possess the power to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, and to legislate over all subjects, Slavery included. There cannot be two legislative bodies for the Territories. Congress should have retained the power of protection in the Territorial bill, but it failed to do so, and it is too late to reclaim what has been given away.

Concede that the citizens of the United States who may remove to a Territory possess inherent sovereign power, (and it is difficult to deny it,) yet if they are not in a condition to exert it in the formation of an independent Government, and receive a Government from the common owners of the Territory—the States, through Congress—which should be limited in their necessities; the Government so received becomes theirs by adoption, either express or implied; their acquiescence is adoption. And their sovereign power is thus exerted in the adoption of the Government. They thus acknowledge their dependent condition, and as a derivative Government can do nothing which shall interfere with the rights of the common owners of the soil, from which they derive their Government, unless they are permitted to do so by the form of the government which they receive. But they may do whatever the organic form of government allows. Thus Kansas may legislate on the subject of Slavery, because she has the power to do so by the form of government which was tendered to her and adopted by her. If Congress had retained, as it did in all other instances, the power to annul the Territorial laws, we should have had some protection. But the power was bestowed without limit. By the Kansas bill that Territory became as much a State in its legislative powers as any State in the Union, made so by the ruling party. And the territories are now all gone—all consecrated to this principle; hence we say the whole question is a mere abstraction, so far as regards territories.

There seems to be no end to the variety of phases which this subject can be made to present. So far as our own State is concerned, the reopening of the African Slave-trade, either by a repeal of the prohibitory laws, or in defiance of all law, is a favorite measure with many. The question is yet somewhat in its chrysalis state and there is no telling what shape it may assume, but we may expect to meet it soon in its full est development. It has already inaugurated a considerable "higher law" party, who openly advocate the disregard of existing laws, State and Federal, by the courts and juries, and by the people, although such doctrines, promulgated elsewhere, they condemn and denounce in terms of unmeasured severity.

We have thus endeavored to array facts and arguments to show the abuses which have already crept into our body politic, and which still further threaten it, and now the inquiry is, what is to be done? What is the remedy? It is easy to tell what the remedy is, but the difficulty lies in its application. The remedy, and the only remedy, is with the people at large. This Government was ordained by them and for them; they are the legitimate source of all its powers, and they must rise up in their majesty and restore it to its primitive purity. If they will not do this, why then it must go on as it is, and it is perfectly certain it will get no better; it is just as certain that it will continue to grow worse until it reaches its end by a violent and bloody revolution. We have many, many evidences that our Government is rapidly losing its hold upon the affections of the people; their former high appreciation of its value is being daily weakened. More and more is man's capacity for free Government being doubted. Discord has taken the place of harmony; jealousies and animosities, engendered in folly, have sapped the foundation of the Government. Our nationality is giving away before sectionalism. And why are these things so? Because evil councils have prevailed; demagogues have triumphed over statesmen. The Government has been perverted from its proper objects, and its checks and balances have been broken down by the concentrated force of party pressure. Will the people remain inactive and allow this "noblest inheritance and best birthright of man" to gradually but certainly roll into the common sepulchre of free nations without an effort to save it? We most devoutly hope not; and we would warn them against rapidly approaching dangers. We ask them to divest themselves of every other feeling but a wish for the welfare of the country, and to look dispassionately at the prospect ahead. If they see that we are losing hold of our safe moorings, then we invoke their aid in the rescue.

But how is the remedy to be made available? This is certainly an important question, and it is surrounded by obstacles and difficulties. Probably a majority of the United States are opposed to the existing state of things, and desire to see a change, and if united they could control the destinies of the country. But they are divided on minor matters. If men will surrender nothing to attain a great object, when it is manifest that without such surrender nothing can be achieved, then very clearly things must continue as they are, or become even worse. But it is scarcely to be believed that reasonable men will stubbornly persist in adhering to fanciful impracticable theories, rather than yield them for substantial benefits. No Government could be constructed or maintained if every man, or every faction, should persist in having things their own way. The general good is the paramount object, and all else must be made subordinate to it. There is a great conservative element in all parts of this country, which must be united on the main object, and it must appeal to men of all parties to lay aside minor differences, and unite with it in bringing about the desired reforms. The chief difficulty in the way of such a union, lies in conflicting opinions on the Slavery question. Although we have shown that this question has lost much of its practical importance, and tends to nothing but mischief, yet it has a forced prominence which, in certain quarters, obscures every other question. A sectional party has arisen on it, and continues its organization, though substantially it has achieved its professed object. If that party will persist in adhering to a mere idea, or if its designs be to press the question further, then we of the South say we have nothing to surrender on it; we make no assault on any part of the Union on any subject. If we are to surrender any thing it must be our property, and that we cannot and will not do. As soon would we give up our lives. The North has no such property, and therefore it has nothing to surrender but an impracticable theory, tending to no good, but abounding with the seeds of mischief. We do not ask that the North shall surrender their opinions, even, and unite with us in the moral view of the question; let them enjoy their opinions if they will, but do not press them to our disturbance. Cease agitation, let the question rest, that is all we ask; and we believe a good understanding will follow. Those who contribute to give this question its prominence may not see or be aware of the mischief they do. They exert an influence, wide spread, which excites fanatics to visionary hopes, and to deeds of blood and carnage. The recent event at Harper's Ferry should be a warning to all good men that danger to their fellow-men is a natural consequence of the continued discussion of the topic of Slavery. But we regret to be compelled to admit that Southern politicians have contributed their full share in keeping this question constantly alive in the public mind, for what purpose the public must judge.

As the remedy for abuses of their government, and for evils that threaten its integrity, is with the people, we can only appeal to their patriotism, to the love which they bear this Union, to correct these abuses, and to rebuke in a proper way, those who would sow discord among a people who should live together as a nation of friends,—who should unitedly rejoice in national prosperity, and who should cherish with unalloyed regard the memories of the past, and the bright anticipations of a successful and happy future. Especially would we appeal to the conservative men of the North to use their best efforts to exterminate sectionalism, and join us on high national grounds. A party whose existence is marked by geographical limits, can not be national, and it can not work out any national benefit. On the action of the North hangs the destiny of this Union, and it is hoped that our appeals will not be made in vain. We would invoke the aid of all conservative men of all parties in opposing all who have precipitated us into danger, and in opposing all measures not conceived in wisdom and justice. We may fail in our object, but it is our duty to use every effort to avert the sad catastrophe which seems to threaten our country. Let us discharge our duty, and if we fail, we shall have the consoling reflection that the fault does not lie at our doors.

To this end, we invite the Opposition of each county in the State to organize promptly and efficiently, and appoint their wisest and best men as delegates to a General State Convention, *to be held in Jackson, on the fourth Monday of March next.* When the State Convention meets, it will of course determine for itself what is proper to be done. Other States are already calling such Conventions, with a view to devising such means as may be deemed necessary, and with a view to the appointment of delegates to a National Convention, and our Convention will probably think it proper to pursue the same course. We would suggest that the delegation from each county and Senatorial District should be equal to the representation of such county or district in the Legislature, and to insure a full representation it would be well to appoint alternates. This seems to the Committee to be the only practicable way of concentrating the action of the conservative men of the State, as well as of the nation; and it is profoundly hoped that wise and temperate counsel will prevail in both Conventions, should they meet, and that united action may be directed to the good of the nation.

W. L. SHARKEY, Chairman, Jackson.
I. M. PARTRIDGE, Sec. and Treas., Vicksburgh.
GEO. L. POTTER, Jackson.
H. W. WALTER, Holly Springs.
JAS. L. ALCORN, Friar's Point.
H. H. SOUTHWORTH, McNutt.
WM. A. SHAW, Okalona.
C. CRUSOE, Columbus.
G. M. HILLYER, Natchez.
JOSEPH REGAN, Cayuga.
Opposition State Central Committee.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF JOHN BROWN'S ATTEMPT.

LETTER FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard:

SIR: Amidst the strong excitement of European politics which so largely involves the liberties of the whole civilized world, we feel as much interest in your great topic as if all Europe were in a state of calm. The only clear thing to us about the Harper's Ferry business is the moral greatness of JOHN BROWN. Putting aside the question of the act which brought him into his position, there can be nothing finer than the way in which he holds that position. I doubt whether there is in history anything nobler than the calm devotedness of his temper, and the heroic moderation of his demeanor. If the Irish rebels had been of his stamp in 1798, and in O'CONNELL'S and JOHN MITCHEL'S time, Ireland would not have waited so long for her deliverance as she did. It was the passion, frenzy and selfish vanity of the agitators which injured the cause more than the prejudices of toryism and the fears of tyrants. There is not a trace in JOHN BROWN of the popular agitator; but as entire an absence of self-seeking, of every kind of self-regard, as can be conceived. His act is, to us, a mystery, and a painful one. If he had no intention beyond running off slaves, why the collection of arms? But it would be useless to go into the particulars of a case which you must understand so much better than we can. I will therefore say only that we can see but two ways of accounting for the course of events: That JOHN BROWN was insane or that he was cheated of some expected support. Of his being insane there is not the slightest trace in any part of his subsequent conduct or speech; and if he had promises of support in a scheme so wild and hopeless, the difficulty was not diminished. If the scheme was not wild and hopeless, then we on this side the water are too ignorant to form any judgment of the case at all; and this is very possible. In such a case, there will soon be consequences which will make all plain.

There can scarcely be a mistake, however, in regard to the lesson which this rising will teach. Your southern journals say that the sons and daughters of Virginia are ashamed of the sheepish behavior of the citizens in the presence of the rebels; but to us it appears that there is something more to be ashamed of in the structure of society which generates such cowardice. How any men of earth can so value and stick to any form of property as to undergo for it such terrors as they do, is a perfect marvel to us. We wonder at the miser, who, from love of property, lives on mouldy crusts in a garret without fire or candle; but his privations are a less terrible evil than the apprehension in which your slaveholding countrymen live. There is no torment comparable to that of fear; and that any community should undergo the torment (too strong to be concealed) for the sake of any sort of property is the most astounding evidence of rapacity and worldliness perhaps on record. I take this low view of their "peculiar institution" because it is the one they themselves put forward. "We have our slaves, and we mean to keep them," said some to me, assuring me they would be destitute of property if they had no slaves. If they quit the property ground of defence for the poetical, or the biblical, or any other, of course it makes no difference to us, who are ready from our experience, to meet them at all points. At present, we take their own point of view, and wonder unboundedly at the value that Christian men (as they claim to be,) can attach to property, so as to undergo a martyrdom of terror for its sake. I suppose *Consuelo* is read in the Slave States, as I do not remember that there is anything about negroes in it. What uses a Southern reader think of the happiness of Consuelo and Joseph Haydn on the bridge, after their conversation with the deserter's wife, when they find themselves without a farthing in the world, and enjoy it immensely? The Slaveholders can hardly try the experiment, for they would be instantly richer for emancipation; but if they cannot believe this beforehand, what a blessing it would be to try, and see what it would be to have no property, and a mind free as air and bright as sunshine!

And now, what will be the effect of this rising, on your great controversy, and the persons involved in it? Can the slaveholding communities ever get over the exposure now made, and never to be retrieved, of the hollowness of the social state in which Slavery is an element? Can Slavery ever be again what it has been—in Virginia at least—while the spectre of Old BROWN walks in the midst of it, as it always will from this time forward? Henceforth there will be a new thought in common between master and slave which must surely alter their relations—the image of Old BROWN, always present to both. In case of such a ripening of events as that the frontier States must take part with either North or South, will not the choice be largely influenced by what has happened? On the other hand, will the lot of the negro (slave or free) be aggravated by the recent alarm? There is nothing in the way of cowardly cruelty which may not be expected from people who would hurry on the trial of wounded men, and fail to consider, in the first place, the rights and needs of the accused in regard to counsel, the appearance of witnesses, &c. It is true, the plea for haste is the danger from suspense—the necessity for getting the old man put out of sight, that things may return to their usual course, and terrified hearts cease to flutter. Such a plea seems to us to leave the victory with old BROWN. His is the conquering mind in the case, whatever becomes of the life. We are full of interest and curiosity to know what will happen on a scene where things can never again be as they were. Of BROWN'S life we have never had any hope—if, indeed, we may speak of hope in a case where life is probably not desired, and where death may be more useful to the cause for which life was imperiled. The old man's terrible bereavements and sufferings no doubt reconciled him to death; and, as to the mode of it, it depends on the victim whether the death degrades him or he ennobles the death. The cross was the deepest of disgraces before eighteen centuries ago, and the gallows may become honorable if slaveholders do but condemn a few disinterested and wise friends of the negro to die upon it. The halter cannot disgrace Old BROWN. The doubt as to whether he will ennoble it hangs on the indefensible character of his enterprise—as far as we can yet see. At all events, I think any one of us had rather die on BROWN'S gallows than sit on the bench to sentence him to it, or survive him to bring up children to hate and dread the negro because BROWN would have freed him.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, Dec. 28, says:

Twenty-eight Southern Students from Philadelphia have arrived in this city, and others are expected. Several were reported as only awaiting the determination of friends and mess-mates who were considering the propriety of leaving the Philadelphia Colleges. The "Seceders" were cordially received on their arrival in Charleston by all the Professors and pupils of our Medical College who remained, many having gone into the country for the purpose of enjoying Christmas.

A meeting of the Medical Students was immediately called, and a Committee appointed to prepare and offer resolutions of welcome and greeting, and on Tuesday, 27th, after an adjourned meeting, a collation was served in honor of the "Seceders," and Addresses were made by Profs. FROST, GEDDINGS and CHISHOLM, and by many of the Students. It was a very pleasant occasion.

A friend has furnished an outline of the remarks uttered on this occasion by Prof. H. R. FROST, Dean of the Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina. We take pleasure in presenting this abstract;

On an occasion like the present, it may be expected that something should be said upon the events passing before our eyes—no one can be silent.

This move on the part of the Philadelphia students I consider among the most important of the signs of the times. It is the first public step to release us from intellectual bondage on the North.

They have become the pioneers on this subject, and declare by their actions that we can be taught at home, and in a manner equal to the institutions abroad. It is well calculated to foster and build up our institutions, and induce the Southern communities to give them their patronage and support.

I hail this work as a new era in our history, and leaving all political considerations apart, hail their arrival as the harbinger of better prospects to the South. They must not be disappointed.

We are enabled also to give a list of the seceding students who have entered our College, with their places of residence: P. W. Trible, Due West, S. C., Second Course; J. M. Browder, Pine Level, Ala., First Course; J. T. Boyd, Warrenton, S. C., Second Course; J. T. McFall, Anderson Court House, S. C., First Course; E. A. Jelks, Bellville, Fla., Second Course; H. R. Foreman, Brownville, Ala., Second Course; P. A. Hay, Madison, N. C., Second Course; R. L. Myrick, Ramah, Ala., Second Course; R. G. Southall, L. P. Tree, Ala., Second Course; C. W. Lewis, Waldo, Fla., Second Course; W. H. Baker, Elyton, Ala.; A. C. Townsend, Orion, Ala., First Course; O. B. Briers, Union Springs, Ala., Second Course; J. W. Ligon, Cross Hill, S. C., Second Course; J. W. Jones, Marion, Ga.; J. D. Cunningham, Temple of Health, S. C., First Course; S. K. Gibson, Greenville Court House, S. C., Second Course; Wm. C. Leake, Griffin, Ga., First Course; S. Legett, Advil, N. C., First Course; A. McLean, Advil, N. C., First Course; M. L. Goodlett, Greenville Court House, S. C., First Course; M. Matkin, Alabama; T. C. Hill, Alabama; W. G. Jackson, Alabama; Scheli, South Carolina.

COL. FORBES' ACQUAINTANCE DISCLAIMED.

The Washington *States* has the following:

"In refering to Maj. HARTLEY'S proposition to establish an armory at Richmond, Va., a few days ago, we spoke of that gentleman as an Englishman and an acquaintance of FORBES, the Abolitionist. Maj. HARTLEY is not an Englishman, but a native of Albany, N. Y., therefore we did him an injustice. His acquaintance with FORBES is explained as follows:

I would state that in 1853 or 1854, in New-York, where I then lived, I was introduced by Gen. HENNINGSEN to Col. FORBES, as having gallantly served, second in command, under GARIBALDI, in the Italian revolution. I knew him as did many gentlemen from Kentucky, Georgia, and South Carolina, as a skillful swordsman, and an able writer on military tactics. I took lessons from him in the practice with the small sword, as did many others; respected his devotion to the cause of Italy, in which, up to the latest moment of my knowing anything of his proceedings, he appeared to be absorbed, and have not seen or heard of him since, or for years past, until his letters were published. I am not now, and never have been, personally acquainted with an Abolitionist, prominent or obscure, or with any of their doings.

Abolition journals are stating that the correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* went to Charlestown at the time of the last executions, for the purpose of procuring the body of COPELAND, (one of the blacks) to be transmitted to the sympathizers at Oberlin. As an act of justice to the gentleman in question, whom we know to be utterly incapable of acting in concert with Abolitionists, *under any circumstances*, we state that the imputation cast upon him is incorrect, and wholly unfounded.

INVITATIONS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The New-Orleans papers, of December 25, publish the proceedings of the New-Orleans School of Medicine, in relation to the secession of the Medical Students from the Northern Colleges. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we will most cheerfully receive all Southern students leaving Northern schools, and that we will freely share with them the great advantages by which we are surrounded and to which we are entitled.

Resolved, That a copy of the papers containing the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Medical Students in the different Northern Schools.

Resolved, That a telegraphic despatch be forwarded, at an early date, to those students who have already left, or intend to leave, the Northern Schools, inviting them to accept the facilities of the New-Orleans School of Medicine gratis.

"Dr. Franklin Abroad."

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Under the above head, in your paper of Dec. 30, you fall into two slight errors, not altogether unworthy of correction, while introducing one of the familiar letters of the illustrious philosopher and patriot, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, to your readers.

First, the belief is expressed that this letter had not hitherto been published. This mistake is pardonable, as the small duodecimo collection of the *Familiar Letters* of Dr. F., collected and published by Mr. JARED SPARKS in 1833, is almost out of print. In this little volume, pp. 102-9, you will find the letter in question, precisely as you print it, with the exception of the diagram of the royal table at Versailles.

Secondly, the address is not to the Doctor's wife, whose name was DEBORAH, but to his favorite goddaughter, then Miss POLLY (or MARY) STEVENSON, of Craven-street, London, of whose mother, MRS. MARGARET STEVENSON, he was for many years the guest, and always the warm friend of the family. The generous interest which he continued to manifest in MARY STEVENSON to the day of his death, is a cherished chapter in the good man's private memoirs, by her estimable descendants in this country—mostly resident in and around the City of Philadelphia. She married, in London, in 1770, Dr. WILLIAM HEWSON, an eminent physician of that city, by by whom she was left a widow, with three children, a few years afterwards. Mrs. HEWSON, under advice of FRANKLIN, removed to the United States in 1786, and settled in Philadelphia, where one of her sons, THOMAS T., was educated to the profession of his father, and attained high eminence as a surgeon. Another son settled as a farmer near Bristol, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The only daughter married DAVID CALDWELL, for half a century the Clerk of the Federal District Court in Eastern Pennsylvania. His aged widow is still living among her married children, at Westchester, Pennsylvania, nearly ninety years of age. This lady, as the daughter of FRANKLIN'S favorite familiar correspondent, POLLY STEVENSON, enjoyed, more than seventy years ago, the rare felicity of the great philosopher's every-day notice, and shared in his anxious solicitudes.

N.

FILLIBUSTERING IN NICARAGUA.

Gen. Walker's Revelations.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

The following is the introductory chapter of Gen. WALKER'S *History of Nicaragua*, now in preparation, and soon, we understand, to be published. The distinguished abilities and the antecedents of the author peculiarly qualify him for this task, and must recommend his work to the favor of the public:

DEDICATION.

To my Comrades in Nicaragua:

I dedicate this effort to do justice to their acts and motives: To the living, with the hope that we may soon meet again on the soil for which we have suffered more than the pangs of death—the reproaches of a people for whose welfare we stood ready to die: To the memory of those who perished in the struggle, with the vow that as long as life lasts no peace shall remain with the foes who libel their names and strive to tear away the laurel which hangs over their graves.

W. W.

PREFACE.

No history is so hard to write as that of our own times. Few, if any, can free themselves from the fashions of thought and opinion which control the daily life of their neighbors, and every one takes in to some extent the vapors and miasms floating in the air he hourly breathes. The task is even more difficult if a man attempts to narrate events in which he has taken part. As the soldier warmed by the heat of battle climbs up through the dust and smoke of a well-fought field, the large movements which decide the issue of the conflict, so he who has mingled in the struggles of parties or the contests of nations, may not be as well fitted as others to speak of facts moulded partially by his own will and hand. But if the memoir writer be fair and discreet he may contribute materials for future use, and his very errors may instruct after ages. The author of the following narrative does not expect to attain perfect truth in all things; he merely asks the reader to give him credit for the desire to state facts accurately, and to reason justly about the circumstances attending the presence of Americans in Nicaragua.

CHAPTER I. THE VESTA AND HER PASSENGERS.

On the 5th of May, 1854, a number of native Nicaraguans, who had been exiled by the existing Government of their Republic, landed at Realejo, and thence proceeded to Chinandega, with a view of organizing a revolution against the acting authorities of the country. Among them were D. MAXIMO JEREZ, D. MATEO TINEDA and D. JOSE MARIA VALLE, leading citizens of the Occidental Department. They had sailed from Tiger Island on a vessel commanded by an American, GILBERT MORTON, and were about fifty-four in all when they surprised the garrison at Realejo. After the revolutionists reached Chinandega, they were joined by large numbers of the people, and they proceeded, with little delay, to march towards Leon. On the road thither they met the forces of the Government at several points, each time routing them; and the President, D. FRUTO CHAMORRO, seeing the temper of the people, and unable to resist the revolution about Leon, fled, alone, and without an escort, to Granada. He did not reach the last-named city for some days after leaving Leon, having gone astray in the woods and hills about Managua, and his partisans had almost despaired of ever again seeing him, when he rode into the town where his principal adherents resided.

After the revolutionists, headed by JEREZ, reached Leon, they organized a Provisional Government, naming as Director D. FRANCISCO CASTELLON. This gentleman had been a candidate for the office of Director at the preceding election in 1853, and his friends asserted that he had a majority of votes, but that CHAMORRO had obtained the office by the free use of bribes among the members of the electoral college. CHAMORRO was soon installed in the office, and found pretexts for banishing CASTELLON and his chief supporters to Honduras. In that State, Gen. TRINIDAD CABANAS held executive power, and favored by him, JEREZ and his comrades had been able to sail from Tiger Island with the arms and ammunition requisite for their landing at Realejo.

Whilst his political enemies were in Honduras, CHAMORRO had called a Constituent Assembly, and the Constitution of the country had been thoroughly revised and changed. The Constitution of 1838 placed the Chief Executive power in the hands of a Supreme Director, who was elected every two years; the new Constitution created the office of President, who was to be chosen every four years. In every respect the new Constitution placed more power in the Government than had been trusted to it by the previous law; hence it was odious to the party styling itself Liberal, and acceptable to those who called themselves the party of order. The new Constitution was printed on the 30th of April, 1854; and its partisans say it was also promulgated on that day. The opponents of the new Constitution say it was never promulgated. At any rate, the revolution, made professedly against this Constitution, was started on the 5th of May, before the new law could have been promulgated in the towns and villages distant from the capital.

The Leonese Revolutionists styled their Executive Provisional Director, and asserted their resolution to maintain the organic act of 1838. They took the name of Democrats, and wore as their badge a red ribbon on their hats. CHAMORRO was called by his friends President—they thus declaring their adhesion to the new Constitution; and calling themselves Legitimists, they mounted the white ribbon in opposition to the red of the Democrats.

During the month of May the Provisional Government was accepted by all the municipalities of the Occidental Department, and by some of the other towns. The Democratic army, as it was called, marching southward, reached Granada in the early part of June. The delay of the Democrats at Leon and at Managua had given CHAMORRO time to organize his force, and, although his numbers were small, he repulsed JEREZ and his followers, (for these latter could not be called a force,) when they attempted to carry the town by assault. After the first repulse, JEREZ sat down before Granada, and affected to lay siege to the place. The rabble at his heels were, however, busier in plundering the shops of the suburbs than in defeating the plans of their enemies. The arrival of some officers and soldiers from Honduras assisted JEREZ in his efforts to organize the "Democratic army," and was a proof of the readiness with which CABANAS had recognized the Provisional Government.

For some months JEREZ remained at Granada, vainly endeavoring to get possession of the chief square of the city, known as the Plaza. All the towns

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Fitness for the American and Indian Trade—Interesting Discussion.

On the 14th ult. a paper on the *Great Eastern* steamship was read by Mr. W. HAWES before the London Society of Arts, Mr. R. W. CRAWFORD, one of the members for the City of London, in the Chair. Mr. HAWES traced the idea of the great ship from its conception in the brain of Mr. BRUNEL to its realization in the yard of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, and gave a brief description of the vessel; after which he proceeded to speak of her destiny, and the great changes in steam navigation and iron ship-building which he believes she will inaugurate. In so doing, he noticed a remark which has been made respecting the absence of means to warm the state rooms and other saloons on a voyage to America:

"This ship," he said, "was never intended to go to a cold climate; she was built for the Indian trade; she is not calculated for a voyage to America, and I think it is to be very much regretted that the concessions to other interests than those of the shareholders, and, perhaps, the desire of exhibiting this great work to our transatlantic friends, should have been allowed to delay her departure on the voyage for which she was designed, for which she is fitted, and from which alone commercial results to the Company can be realized. The ship has been looked upon too much as a sight, and far too little as a great commercial machine, by the proper use of which alone can profits be made. It is clear that one great element of commercial success is to be found in not allowing this great capital to be idle in port—another in avoiding, as much as possible, the dangers of passing to and from any coast; whereas, by sending her to America, the delays in port must be tenfold her time on the voyage; indeed, so long that smaller steamers will fill with passengers and cargo, and make the passage while she is loading, if indeed she will ever be loaded there; the whole object of the enterprise will thus be defeated, capital will be uselessly lying idle, and wages and expenses will be uselessly paid. Then, again, as to the risks incidental to the voyage. We all know how comparatively small they are in a well-found ship, when once at sea; and most all are equally well aware of the risks in approaching the English and American shores, of fogs and ice incidental to the vicinity of the one, and the dangers of our rocky coast and narrow seas. I have never been able to understand why the Directors determined to send the ship even one voyage to America, or to spend the large sum they have done in fittings, before the ship and machinery had been tried, and the speed of 15 or 16 knots per hour, which no doubt will be accomplished, had been proved to the satisfaction of the world. I have always maintained that, as soon as she was launched, and the machinery completed, by which I mean everything required for her safe navigation, coal and ballast should have been shipped and a voyage of 1,000 or 2,000 miles performed, with or without her masts. If that trial had been successful, money would have been easily raised to finish her in any style the Directors might have chosen; if a failure, the shareholders would have saved the £100,000 spent in fittings and ornament."

Mr. HAWES estimates the proceeds of an Indian voyage, out and home, at $1,295,000, on the supposition of 3,900 passengers and 10,000 tons of cargo. Two voyages per year would give $2,590,000 annual income, which, estimating the expenses at $1,825,000, leaves a profit of $765,000 for division among the shareholders. This is without any estimate of the receipts likely to be derived from mails, parcels, specie, &c. Mr. BRUNEL, when placing his views before competent persons, in 1851, inquired whether, if he could build a ship that should be safer than any other, that could perform the voyage to Calcutta in 30 or 33 days, and carry a large number of passengers in comfort hitherto unknown at sea, and 5,000 or 10,000 tons of cargo, at clipper rates, sufficient passengers and cargo could be obtained to render it a remunerative undertaking. The answer to these questions was prepared by Mr. CAMBELL, the present Chairman of the Company, and the facts which he collected were considered so conclusive that a Company was formed, and the ship built. The power to perform the voyage to Calcutta in 30 or 33 days has yet to be tested, but Mr. HAWES holds that the trial trip of the *Great Eastern* has demonstrated its possibility. From 12 to 15 knots have been done with a *maximum* rate of 12½ revolutions of the paddle, and 40 of the screw-engines, per minute. Give them 16 and 48 respectively, and more than the anticipated duty will be done. At 15 knots per hour she will reach Calcutta in 32 days, and at 16 knots, in 30½ days, with a consumption of fuel estimated not to exceed 280 tons per day. The time from London to Calcutta, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, is from 38 to 40 days; *vid* Marseilles, from 34 to 36 days. Passage is calculated in the estimate at little more than half, and freight at one-third, the rates charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Mr. HENDERSON said the *Great Eastern* was altogether too large for practical purposes, and he believed that experience would demonstrate the correctness of this opinion. He considered that, for all mercantile purposes, 360 or 390 feet in length was sufficiently large. They had no experience of what the behavior of a vessel a furlong in length would be in a heavy sea, but his opinion, as an old sailor, was, that she would not rise with the sea as a ship of half the length would do. In support of this view, he instanced the loss of the American steamer *San Francisco*, and said that he looked with some dread to the *Great Eastern's* encountering a heavy sea, as, in case of accident to her machinery, she would get into the trough of the sea, and become unmanageable.

Mr. FRITH expressed doubts of the commercial success of the undertaking, and stated his reasons. The main paddle-wheel shaft was so low that, when the ship was loaded, the floats would have to be reefed, and the leverage of the wheels thereby so diminished that an average speed of 15 knots per hour could not be calculated upon. Again, as the ship lightened from the consumption of coal, the paddle-wheels would come out of the water, and water would have to be taken in to replace the coal as ballast. The next point was with regard to cargo, which it would be impossible to collect for so large a ship within a reasonable period. Then there was insurance, which, assuming that she had a full cargo, no office would effect. As to reaching Calcutta, that was impossible, as she could not pass the sand-bank in the Hooghly, and would have to employ lighters to carry her cargo between that port and Kedjeree, which would add materially to the cost of freight. He had no doubt the voyage could be accomplished in from 33 to 38 days, but 3,000 or 4,000 persons did not embark for Calcutta only; some would have business at the Cape, others at Aden, so that the number of passengers mentioned by Mr. HAWES could not be calculated upon for the voyage through.

Mr. TOPHAM stated, with respect to the point of the vessel getting upon two waves, that if the waves met her in her course, the wave at the stern would pass away while the other was lifting her up; and if they were in the same direction as her course, they would lift her together, which, so strongly was she built, would help her rather than otherwise.

Mr. SIMMONDS agreed with Mr. HAWES that the Indian trade was the proper and commercially paying one for the *Great Eastern*, and observed that the objections made were merely the repetition of those formerly expressed in respect to the *Great Britain*, *Great Western*, and other large vessels. The manageability and sea capabilities of the vessel had been shown by her trial trip; and looking to the large amount of the Eastern trade, he thought there was good ground for looking for commercial success in that direction, both as to cargo and passengers. The Peninsular and Oriental Company was unable to accommodate the present traffic, their vessels being frequently booked several months in advance. It was not contemplated that the *Great Eastern* should go to Calcutta, as Trincomalee, or some similar port, would offer a safe and commodious dépôt for the receipt and delivery of goods, for the large merchandise and passenger traffic which could advantageously be collected and distributed by French lines.

Mr. SCOTT stated that the *Great Eastern* could not put to sea until an act of Parliament had been obtained, to be applicable to all vessels over a certain tonnage, as she could not otherwise obtain the certificate of the Board of Trade, without which she could not carry passengers or be allowed to clear from port. He thought Mr. BRUNEL had taken a seven-league stride ahead of the general idea of the day. Supposing the vessel carried seven thousand passengers, an effective police department would be required, with at least two magistrates. In the present state of the law with regard to offences committed on board ship, all that could be done was to confine offenders below deck, or stop the ordinary rations on board; but when persons so punished got ashore, they might lodge a complaint against the captain with the nearest magistrate, the effect of which would be to detain the ship during the time the case was under investigation. He thought it absolutely necessary that provision should be made for disposing of all offences committed on board the *Great Eastern* in the same manner as if they occurred within the limits of the United Kingdom.

Mr. MAGNUS replied to the last objection, that a bill had been prepared for introduction into the House of Commons, and though the appointment of police magistrates for the *Great Eastern* had not been contemplated, it provided for some of those deficiencies which existed in the present laws; and he believed Parliament would allow them to be provided for, by giving the Board of Trade power to supersede existing acts, whenever they thought it necessary, for a limited period. With respect to the discharge of cargo, the whole could be discharged in four days, such facilities being afforded by the five hundred compartments of the hold.

Mr. DAVIS urged the shareholders to persevere; and referred to the predictions of failure in the cases of the first railway and the first locomotive, and the triumph achieved in both by GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Mr. HAWES then replied; and in reference to the objection to the enormous size of the *Great Eastern*, mentioned the predictions of disaster in the case of the *Great Western*, and that the *Great Britain*, a vessel double her size, was built in 1844, six years later, and was now running regularly between England and Australia. In 1853 the *Himalaya*, a still larger vessel, was built; and in 1856 the *Persia*, which, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, was the largest vessel afloat. With regard to loading and unloading, there were many appliances could be brought into use which could not be availed of in a small vessel. They could bring the steam-engine to bear, and discharge more cargo in a day than other vessels in a week. In reply to the objection made to the lowness of the paddle-shaft, he stated that the paddles could be reefed so as to suit them to the load line of the ship, and that the skin could be filled with water, so as to preserve one line of flotation for the greater part of the voyage.

Mr. CRAWFORD, in proposing the thanks of the meeting to Mr. HAWES for the paper, said that he had watched the progress of this ship with great attention, and had always looked forward with a large amount of faith to its success in an engineering point of view, principally because he had great faith in Mr. BRUNEL. With regard to the commercial results, he had considered the subject with care, but he was unable to see his way to the successful accomplishment of the objects stated by Mr. SIMMONDS. He could not see how it was possible for a vessel like the *Great Eastern* to be economically employed in conveying a large quantity of produce from a central port in the East to England. He was satisfied that those who had produce to send would do so more economically by shipping it at the port nearest the locality where it was produced. A vast deal of money must be expended in bringing the goods from the localities where they were produced to one central port of shipment, as would be necessary with this vessel—time being one of the most important elements in commercial considerations. He hoped that he might be mistaken, and no one would be more gratified than himself to find it so; but he had no great hopes of the success of the *Great Eastern* as a commercial speculation.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 4.

$500 U. S. 6s '67	106	25 Erie Railroad	8⅜
7,000 Mo. St. 6s ex. d. b3	80⅜	300 do	8⅜
10,000 do	80	100 do	8⅛
10,000 do b30	80½	200 Harlem R. Pref	33⅛
10,000 do	79⅞	50 do	33⅜
1,000 City 6s '87	102	60 Mil. & Miss. R.	23⅝
1,000 Br. Cy. W. Ln. c. i.	98⅜	1500 Reading R. opg	41⅜
1,000 E. & M. Bs ex.	92	500 do opg	41⅜
1,000 Hud Rly. R 2d M.	99	50 do s60	41⅜
2,000 Hud. R. R. C. Bs	75	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. s15	16⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs	68	100 Panama Railroad	126⅜
2,500 L. K. & W. 2d M. Bs	30	50 do s60	126
5,000 O. & Tol. S. F. Bs	51	170 do	126⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs	69	100 do s30	126⅜
205 Pacific Mail S. Co	76	50 do b30	126⅜
75 do	b10 76	600 Illinois Cen. R.	57⅜
100 do	s10 75⅞	100 do b30	57⅜
65 do	75⅞	100 do s30 aft 3	57⅜
100 do	b10 75⅞	100 do snwk	57⅜
50 Bruns. City L. Co	1⅛	875 Gal. & Chic. R	64
40 N. Y. Central R	74⅜	150 do b10	64
100 do	b60 74⅜	50 do b30	64
200 do	s3 74⅜	250 do s30	64
50 do	b60 74⅜	1100 do	63⅜
100 do	b10 74⅜	150 Cleve. & Tol. R.	19¼
100 do	74⅜	1700 Chic. & R'k I. R.	61⅜
1210 do	74	200 do s10	61⅜
50 do	b7 74	1400 do	61⅜
300 do	73⅞	200 do s60	61⅜
100 do	b15 73⅞	300 do	61⅜
300 do	snwk 73⅜	11 Bank of Commerce	96⅜
2220 do	73⅜	30 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	83⅛
300 do	b10 73⅜	10 Penn. Coal Co	81

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '67	106	100 Reading R. opg	41⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s '65	100	800 do opg	41⅜
1,000 Mo. S. 6s ex. div.	79⅜	33 Ill. Cen. R.	57⅜
1,000 N. Y. S. 6s '73	108	50 Panama R.	126
1,000 Br. Cy. Wr. Ln.	98⅜	50 do	126⅛
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	150 do	126⅛
100 Canton Company	16⅜	100 do s30	126
100 do b60	17	10 do	127
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b10	73⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R. b10	63⅜
100 do b10	73⅜	300 do	63¾
250 do b60	73⅜	100 do snwk	63⅜
600 do	73	100 do b7	63⅝
200 do b60	73⅜	100 do	63⅜
400 do	73¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	61⅜
600 do s60	73¼	200 do	61⅜
100 do b10	73¼	350 do	61⅜
100 Erie Railroad	8⅝		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

An additional million of dollars was paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day, for account of the Treasury Bills awarded at Washington last week. The money was not immediately wanted by the Department, but the takers of the Bills elected to place it in the Sub-Treasury at once. As the Specie for this object came out of the leading Banks, thus drawing down their deposit lines, the Money Market again felt the operation. Early in the day the Brokers generally reported a very active inquiry, with fewer lenders at Bank, even at 7 ₩ cent., but towards 2 o'clock, private lenders came forward with some freedom, having adjusted their Dividend accounts, and upon the whole the market closed with evidences of early relief from the recent sudden adverse turn. The Government disbursed liberally yesterday and to-day, for account of the January interest on the Public Debt, but not in proportion to the heavy receipts, and the balance in the New-York Office this afternoon is $7,461,000, whereas with the deferred Post-office appropriation passed through Congress, it should not at this time have exceeded three or three and a half millions. Add to this the circumstance that the City Treasury has been called to pay off $2,600,000 out of its balances in the Shoe and Leather Bank—usually a free lender to the Brokers—and we have the key to the sudden stringency among the Stock and Money Brokers. The change has not been so much felt in mercantile Discounts, as the merchants continue pretty easy, though outside of Bank prime paper cannot be passed as well by 1@1½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum as a fortnight ago. The Foreign Exchanges closed flat for the *Asia* at 109 @109¼ on London, and 5f. 20c.@5f. 18¾c. on Paris.

The Stock Market is down 1½ ₩ cent. on most of the Share list from yesterday, the first and heaviest fall being in New-York Central to 73 ₩ cent., which carried with it the Western Stocks to 61½ for Rock Island, and 63½ for Galena. The pressure of cash stock when Central was called this morning was quite marked, and before the close of the First Board, 4,000 shares were registered from 74½ down to 73¾, and immediately after the adjournment the price further declined to 73 on the Street. At the Second Board there was a temporary rally to 73¼ ₩ cent., but finally the market closed tame at 73¼ ₩ cent. Illinois Central was also pressed at 75½ ₩ cent., and Galena and Rock Island at the quotations just referred to, although the latter two closed with New-York Central a little steadier. Reading sympathized with the evening decline, and sold heavily at 41½@¾ ₩ cent. for the delivery of transfers. In State Stocks there was less disposition to force sales than the turn in the Money market might have accounted for, and prices were fairly maintained. In Railway Bonds there was less business than usual, a sale of $10,000 New-York Central 6 ₩ cents. being the most prominent. In the Railway shares near home, Eries were lower, and Harlem Preferred also, while Hudson River was without action either way. There was a further slight decline in Panama, and a fall to 75¾ in Pacific Mail. The Governor's Message on the Railway tax helped to depress the market for Central, as his recommendation on this subject is unaccompanied by an expression of opinion, or even suggestion, in favor of relieving that road of the restriction to two cents ₩ mile for passengers; although his leading friends state that he will favor such an equivalent for tax on Summer freights.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	2,145,000	1,781,000	1,051,000	1,486,000	1,536,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	824,000	537,000	334 000	312 000	500,000
Ex. to France	192,000	249,000	111.000	141,000	177,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	93,000	139,000	84,000	98,000	123,000
Total Exports	1,109.000	918.000	529,000	551,000	800,000
Stock on hand	958,000	712,000	532,000	595,000	640,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	301,000	148,000	102,000	148,000	137,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	99,000	59,000	34,000	30,000	53,000
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Ex. to oth'r f.p.	8,000	19,000	7,000	11,000	4,000
Total Exports	115,000	99,000	49,000	55 000	66,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their Circular of this week, remark on the crop prospect:

"On this point we have nothing new to report, and the subject attracts less interest than it did a month ago. The estimates vary from 4 to 4½ million bales, The larger ones are less determinedly insisted upons while the smaller ones are encouraged by report from various points of the Atlantic States representing the Cotton as nearly all sent in from many of the plantations. The crop is also pretty well drained from the plantations on the Mississippi river. The Florida crop will not exceed that of last year. At the ports for the week under review, the receipts are 201,000 bales. The total excess is 364,000 bales. Next week we shall have more moderate receipts. It is too soon to expect any material falling off in the supply; planters have, from the commencement of the season, used every effort to market the crop early, and are still persevering in this course. After a while the receipts must suddenly show a serious decline as compared with corresponding weeks last year, such as occurred in the Spring of 1857."

We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement relating to the affairs of the Terre Haute and Alton and Belleville and Illinois-town Railroad Companies.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Road in the fourth week in December were $80,079, against $23,008 same week last year. Total earnings for the month of December were $83,066, against $71,315 in December, 1858.

The Ramapo, New-Jersey, Road declares a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., and the Paterson Road 4½ ₩ cent., payable Jan. 5, at No. 44 Exchange-place. The Hanover Fire Company will pay 6 ₩ cent. half-yearly dividend on demand. The Mariners' Savings Bank 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on small deposits under $500, and 5 ₩ cent. on larger sums.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅜@ ⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅜
North Carolina	1⅛@1⅜
Virginia	⅜@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2½@ —
Michigan	⅞@1
Tennessee	1⅛@1⅜
Free Indiana	1⅛@1⅜
Louisiana	Par@ ⅛
Mobile	⅛@ —
Canada	⅜@ ⅝
Missouri	1⅛@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	87	92
120 acre warrants, per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants, per acre	70	75

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₩ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Five-franc pcs	88@ —	Span. ¼ & 1-16 pcs.	1 27@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-thaler pcs.	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Specie	1 08@ —	Spanish Doub'n	16 50@ —
Old. Am. Half Dols.	1 04¾@ —	Patriot Doub'n	15 70@ —
		Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NEW YORK 8 PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cents. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 4, 1860.

The receipts of live cattle for the week have been below the yearly weekly average, and 244 less than last week, though 150 State cattle left over last Wednesday, and added to those of this week, give, in fact, a larger supply for to-day's market than were sold at the previous one. The butchers however were not eager buyers to-day. The holiday poultry has largely taken the place of beef, and the meat shops are well supplied. The cold weather also favors the sending in of large quantities of dressed meats from the surrounding country and from distant points. During this weather, dressed carcases are forwarded much cheaper, and even in better condition than live animals. On the whole, therefore, cattle drovers found this one of the hardest market days of the Winter. Prices were considerably under the low rates of last week, and 200 or 300 head were still unsold at night-fall. A reference to the tables of weekly receipts and prices published in the TIMES last week, will show that a similar state of things prevailed during the month of January last year, the weekly receipts ranging from 2,788 to 3,913, and average prices from 7¾c. to 8¾c.....Of milch cows only 62 came in during the week. Only once during the past year were the receipts below 118, viz.: on Dec. 13, when only 93 were reported, while the weekly average run up to 182. But the demand has been light, just enough to about clear out the previous stock on hand at the low rates prevailing for a long time past. There is a little better feeling prevailing among the cow brokers to-day, and a hope at least that the demand will now improve a little....The receipts of veal calves were less for last week than in any week during 1859; but there has not been demand enough to secure more than 7c. ₩ lb., live weight, for the animals offered.....Sheep and Lambs have arrived rather more freely than during the previous week, and largely in excess of the corresponding week last year, but there has been a fair demand, so that the pens are about closed out, and prices are a shade better.....Of live hogs, the receipts have been 7,691 less than during the previous week, 16,000 less than two weeks ago, and 6,000 less than for the corresponding week one year ago, but the large number of dressed carcases now arriving keeps up the supply, and prices remain unchanged.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 3.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,682	62	326	8,508	10,709
Previous week	3,926	118	406	7,672	18,400
Same w'k last year	2,788	138	314	5,295	6,209
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,476
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 23,287. Total number received the previous week 30,522. This is a decrease of 7,235, principally of swine....Of the 3,682 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,224 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 300 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 96 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 31 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The limited sales at the Bergen yards are accounted for by the fact that the dealers at Washington Market are usually the largest buyers at those yards but this week they have had all the dressed meats bought in that they could dispose of. Of the 3,224 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, there was less business than usual, a sale of $10,000 New-York Central 6 ₩ cents. being the most prominent. In the Railway shares near home, Eries were lower, and Harlem Preferred also, while Hudson River was without action either way. There was a further slight decline in Panama, and a fall to 75¾ in Pacific Mail. The Governor's Message on the Railway tax helped to depress the market for Central, as his recommendation on this subject is unaccompanied by an expression of opinion, or even suggestion, in favor of relieving that road of the restriction to two cents ₩ mile for passengers; although his leading friends state that he will favor such an equivalent for tax on Summer freights.

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We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement relating to the affairs of the Terre Haute and Alton and Belleville and Illinois-town Railroad Companies.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Road in the fourth week in December were $80,079, against $23,008 same week last year. Total earnings for the month of December were $83,066, against $71,315 in December, 1858.

The Ramapo, New-Jersey, Road declares a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., and the Paterson Road 4½ ₩ cent., payable Jan. 5, at No. 44 Exchange-place. The Hanover Fire Company will pay 6 ₩ cent. half-yearly dividend on demand. The Mariners' Savings Bank 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on small deposits under $500, and 5 ₩ cent. on larger sums.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅜@ ⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅜
North Carolina	1⅛@1⅜
Virginia	⅜@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2½@ —
Michigan	⅞@1
Tennessee	1⅛@1⅜
Free Indiana	1⅛@1⅜
Louisiana	Par@ ⅛
Mobile	⅛@ —
Canada	⅜@ ⅝
Missouri	1⅛@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	87	92
120 acre warrants, per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants, per acre	70	75

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₩ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Five-franc pcs	88@ —	Span. ¼ & 1-16 pcs.	1 27@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-thaler pcs.	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Specie	1 08@ —	Spanish Doub'n	16 50@ —
Old. Am. Half Dols.	1 04¾@ —	Patriot Doub'n	15 70@ —
		Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NEW YORK 8 PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cents. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 4, 1860.

The receipts of live cattle for the week have been below the yearly weekly average, and 244 less than last week, though 150 State cattle left over last Wednesday, and added to those of this week, give, in fact, a larger supply for to-day's market than were sold at the previous one. The butchers however were not eager buyers to-day. The holiday poultry has largely taken the place of beef, and the meat shops are well supplied. The cold weather also favors the sending in of large quantities of dressed meats from the surrounding country and from distant points. During this weather, dressed carcases are forwarded much cheaper, and even in better condition than live animals. On the whole, therefore, cattle drovers found this one of the hardest market days of the Winter. Prices were considerably under the low rates of last week, and 200 or 300 head were still unsold at night-fall. A reference to the tables of weekly receipts and prices published in the TIMES last week, will show that a similar state of things prevailed during the month of January last year, the weekly receipts ranging from 2,788 to 3,913, and average prices from 7¾c. to 8¾c.....Of milch cows only 62 came in during the week. Only once during the past year were the receipts below 118, viz.: on Dec. 13, when only 93 were reported, while the weekly average run up to 182. But the demand has been light, just enough to about clear out the previous stock on hand at the low rates prevailing for a long time past. There is a little better feeling prevailing among the cow brokers to-day, and a hope at least that the demand will now improve a little....The receipts of veal calves were less for last week than in any week during 1859; but there has not been demand enough to secure more than 7c. ₩ lb., live weight, for the animals offered.....Sheep and Lambs have arrived rather more freely than during the previous week, and largely in excess of the corresponding week last year, but there has been a fair demand, so that the pens are about closed out, and prices are a shade better.....Of live hogs, the receipts have been 7,691 less than during the previous week, 16,000 less than two weeks ago, and 6,000 less than for the corresponding week one year ago, but the large number of dressed carcases now arriving keeps up the supply, and prices remain unchanged.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 3.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,682	62	326	8,508	10,709
Previous week	3,926	118	406	7,672	18,400
Same w'k last year	2,788	138	314	5,295	6,209
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,476
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 23,287. Total number received the previous week 30,522. This is a decrease of 7,235, principally of swine....Of the 3,682 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,224 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 300 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 96 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 31 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The limited sales at the Bergen yards are accounted for by the fact that the dealers at Washington Market are usually the largest buyers at those yards but this week they have had all the dressed meats bought in that they could dispose of. Of the 3,224 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, there was less business than usual, a sale of $10,000 New-York Central 6 ₩ cents. being the most prominent. In the Railway shares near home, Eries were lower, and Harlem Preferred also, while Hudson River was without action either way. There was a further slight decline in Panama, and a fall to 75¾ in Pacific Mail. The Governor's Message on the Railway tax helped to depress the market for Central, as his recommendation on this subject is unaccompanied by an expression of opinion, or even suggestion, in favor of relieving that road of the restriction to two cents ₩ mile for passengers; although his leading friends state that he will favor such an equivalent for tax on Summer freights.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	2,145,000	1,781,000	1,051,000	1,486,000	1,536,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	824,000	537,000	334 000	312 000	500,000
Ex. to France	192,000	249,000	111.000	141,000	177,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	93,000	139,000	84,000	98,000	123,000
Total Exports	1,109.000	918.000	529,000	551,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN 5, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published on the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Happy Man.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Green Bushes.

BOWERY THEATRE—Two of the Boys—New-Year's Cards—Outlaw of California.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Dick, the Newsboy—Mother Goose—A-lad-in-a-lamp.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—afternoon—Aladdin. Evening—Charles the Second—The Forty Thieves.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Waugh's Italia.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances.

DRAYTON'S OPERA HALL—Kooloo Kaffir Entertainment.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Paintings "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 626 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, adembracing a complete Digest of American Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was introduced into the Senate of the United States by Ex-Gov. Powell, of Kentucky. Then came up again the Houmas Land Fraud, a memorial in reference to which Mr. Toombs desired to have referred to the Committee on Public Lands. This reference having been objected to, it was finally consigned to a Select Committee of five. Mr. Wigfall, the newly-chosen Senator from Texas, was introduced by his colleague, and took the oath. The word "servile," applied to the Free States by Mr. Mason, on a previous occasion, elicited an explanation from that gentleman, the purport of which was that as whites filled menial positions at the North, the epithet was not inapplicable to Northern society. At length Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, who was entitled to the floor, obtained it. He entered into an extended discussion of that portion of the President's Message which alludes to the question of Slavery in the Territories, insisting that the ordinance of 1787 was a binding compact, which no judicial decision could abrogate. A warm debate ensued, in which Messrs. Pugh, Trumbull and Harlan participated. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, subsequently obtained a hearing for an attack on the President's recommendations touching Mexico. He desired to know with what propriety we could make war on a foreign power for the protection of American citizens, when American citizens are more severely treated on our own soil than anywhere abroad. He proceeded to read extracts from newspapers to show how universally and indiscriminately Northern people are proscribed in the Slave States. He also objected to the Executive programme upon Constitutional grounds. After a brief Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

After an exchange of repartees between Mr. Washburn of Illinois, and Messrs. Barksdale and Houston, as to the responsibility for the non-election of a Speaker, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, spoke at length and vehemently against the unconstitutional aims of Republicanism. The course of discussion brought to his feet Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who, to an explanation of the drift of the Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill, added a sarcasm directed at Hon. Caleb Cushing. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, participated in the debate, quoting Southern newspapers to show that prior to John Brown's foray, the Southern Americans had been willing to support a Republican candidate for the Speakership. The charge evoked angry denials from several of the Tennessee delegation, and from Mr. Bouligny, of Louisiana. A vote for Speaker ensued. Of the 207 ballots, Mr. Sherman obtained 101, thus lacking 3 of a majority; Mr. McClernand, 33; Mr. Gilmer, 14; Mr. Vallandigham, 12; the remainder scattering.

The Legislature has not yet embarked upon that career of industry to which it is pledged to apply itself. The Senate sat but a half hour, long enough to allow Senator Manniere to present a petition for a law obliging everybody to vote; and to receive notice of bills relative to unclaimed dividends in Savings Banks, and exempting the property of every fireman, to the amount of $500, from taxation. The House of Assembly entertained notices of a score of *projets de lois*, of which the more striking provided for a *pro rata* Freight bill, for a Personal Liberty bill, for the Relief of Gas Consumers, and for the repeal of the act incorporating the New-York Consolidated Stage Company. With some further unimportant business the Assembly adjourned.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened yesterday. The Senate reëlected Dr. Phelps as its President, and in the House Mr. John A. Goodwin, of Lowell, was chosen Speaker. The organization effected, both bodies united with the Governor in the immemorial usage of listening to an Election Sermon at the South Church, Dr. Anderson being the orator.

The message of the Governor of Pennsylvania refers to the Harper's Ferry difficulty, and says that it is gratifying to Pennsylvanians to believe that the citizens of the Commonwealth did not in any manner participate in that unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the guilty parties were arrested within its jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered. He adds: "Pennsylvania's central position, with three millions of freemen, enables her to say with emphasis to the plotters of treason on either hand, that neither shall be permitted to succeed—that it shall not be in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of a Union cemented and sanctified by the blood of our patriotic fathers. At every sacrifice the constitutional rights of the people and the States shall be maintained—equal justice done to all—and these States be united forever." The Governor congratulates the Legislature that the State debt is decreasing at the rate of a million yearly—resulting mainly from the sale of the Canals.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention yesterday selected delegates to the Charleston Convention, instructing them to sustain Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. The resolutions reaffirm the Cincinnati Platform, without "note or comment," and declare against a Congressional slave-code for the Territories.

The Republicans of Rhode Island held their Convention yesterday for the nomination of a State ticket, and the election of Delegates to the Chicago Convention. By a majority of six, Hon. Thomas Davis was chosen to preside, and then resolutions were adopted expressing the most devoted attachment to the Union, and condemning in the strongest terms the doctrine that any portion of the country should refuse to submit to the election of a President by the majority. The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for the various State offices. Mr. Turner, the present Governor, received but 15 votes out of 104, while Ex-Gov. Arnold had 34, and Mr. Seth Padelford, of Providence, 55. The latter was declared the candidate for Governor, and after filling out the ticket, the Delegates to the National Republican Convention were elected, as follows: *At Large*—Hon. James F. Simmons of Johnston, Hon. W. B. Durfee of Tiverton, Benedict Lapham of Warwick, Henry Staples of Barrington; *from the Western District*—Simon H. Green of Warren, Rowland G. Hazzard of Peacedale; *from the Eastern District*—Benj. F. Eames of Providence and R. J. Hazzard, Jr., of Newport.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 30th ult., brings later advices from that port. Business was generally suspended, to make way for the observance of the holidays, which were celebrated with the usual gusto. In leaving the harbor, the *Cahawba* communicated with the United States steamer *Crusader*, bound on a cruise. All hands were reported well.

Mr. O'Conor's Union speech at the Academy of Music was vigorously denounced at a meeting of colored citizens in Brooklyn, E. D., last evening. Mr. W. A. Hodges presided, and Mr. W. J. Hodges made the principal speech.

The Stock Market had an additional fall of 1¼ @ cent. on the Kentucky shares yesterday, the Money Market continuing close until late in the day, and the Governor's Message adding to the depression of New-York Central, which left off 73@73¼ @ cent.

The sales of Cotton were limited to 700 bales, at uniform prices. Flour was moderately active, yet somewhat unsettled. The transactions in Grain, Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Fish, Molasses, Tallow and Candles were restricted. Sugars, Rice and Coffee were inquired for. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature. There were 454 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets the receipts of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: Beef Cattle, 3,682; Veal Calves, 326; Sheep and Lambs, 8,508; Swine, 10,709; also of Milch Cows 62. The average weekly receipts for all of last year were: Beeves, 3,950; Veals, 741; Sheep, 9,784; Swine, 7,550; Milch Cows, 182. At yesterday's general weekly market, notwithstanding the under average receipts of Beeves, there was a decline of ½c. @ lb., estimated dressed weight, owing to the large amount of dressed meats now coming in, and to the small demand for Beef during the past holiday season, when poultry was largely consumed. Some 200 to 300 head of cattle were unsold last evening. Milch Cows were in small supply, but sufficient for the demand, with little improvement upon the recent low prices. Veals were in moderate supply, but no advance in prices was realized. Sheep were a shade higher, with a good demand, and the yards nearly cleared out. Live Hogs have arrived less freely, but remain at about last week's figures, owing to the large supply of dressed carcasses now brought in.

The Mexican Treaty.

The Mexican Treaty is, naturally enough, exciting general attention throughout the country. As the important results which hang upon it begin to loom up in the distance, those who have treated the subject lightly, or discussed it at random, are beginning to view it with a degree of attention better adapted to its real character. The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which, some months ago, when accounts of horrible murders or assassinations came to us from Mexico, demanded that the United States should interfere for the sake of Christianity alone, now remarks upon the treaty as follows:

"On the very face of the transaction it appears that, instead of a treaty with the Mexican people, we have made a treaty with a party merely, and that party the weakest, in the hope that with this assistance it may finally conquer. Landing our forces under such a state of facts, we shall at once be involved in the quarrel between the two great factions, and can only maintain our position by active warlike operations."

The *Tribune* of Monday thus comments upon the treaty:

"Is it not further clear that what is really asked of us is armed intervention in the domestic broil which now distracts Mexico—intervention on the side of that which is manifestly, and will thus become confessedly, the weaker faction? The Juarez party, with which Mr. McLane has made his treaty, has encountered an almost unbroken succession of defeats for a year past, and dare not now raise its head within a hundred miles of the capital. In spite of the President's assertion, we believe it is not now sustained by a third of the Mexican people. Its recognition by our Government was an afterthought—our Minister (Mr. Forsyth) recognized the rival authority as legitimate when Juarez was far stronger and his cause more powerful than now. * * * *

Now we object to Mr. Buchanan's proposal, with all other forms of intervention, that it in effect gives up the contest. Under the appearance of sustaining the Liberal or Civilian cause in Mexico, it practically annihilates that cause. To-day, Juarez and his remaining backers suffer in the public opinion of Mexico as the Americanized or Anti-National party; let them be backed by money from our Federal Treasury—still more, by our arms—and they are irretrievably ruined. We may bear them in triumph to the City of Mexico behind our artillery, in the midst of our squares of infantry; but their ruin, with that of their cause, is nevertheless certain from the hour that our flag waves over a Mexican field in their support. Theirs will thenceforth be the party of the foreigner and the heretic; their cause, in the eyes of the Mexican multitude, the cause of irreligion and national subjugation."

The above extracts are given because they embody the principal points of opposition to the proposed treaty which have been brought forward.

The statements of our contemporaries that, in treating with the Juarez Government, we treat with the "weaker party," a "party not sustained by a third of the people," &c., that "the Juarez party with which Mr. McLane has made a treaty, has encountered an almost unbroken succession of reverses for a year past," are founded in an entire misconception of the facts and the relative condition and position of the two parties at the present time.

Every State in the Mexican Republic, (twenty-three in number,) except the States of Mexico, Puebla and Queretero, acknowledges the Constitutional Government of Juarez, and all are governed by it. The population of the States under the Constitutional Government is 6,434,912. The population of the three States or central district, held in subjection *only* by the Church army, is 1,848,176. No wares, merchandise, specie or bullion can enter or depart from the country, except by permission of the Constitutional Government, save such as may be smuggled in or out under the guns of British men-of-war. The Church Party have twenty States to conquer—the Liberals but a small district, of which the City of Mexico is the centre. When we sum up the operations of the Liberals during the past year, they appear to have met with a succession of successes, instead of reverses. They were disastrously defeated before the City of Mexico in April last, but, on the other hand, they have made themselves masters of the entire Pacific coast by hard fighting; withstood a siege at Vera Cruz, beat back their enemies from the Gulf coast, have driven the Church faction within narrower limits than ever, gained the acknowledgment of the American Government, framed a treaty with its representative, and are about to be acknowledged by England. The Constitutional or Liberal Party of Mexico never was so strong as at the present moment. On the the other hand, the Church Party, or faction, which the *Tribune* sustains as the strongest, never was so weak as it is now. It is true, their Generals, Miramon, Marquez, Woll and Cobos, have penetrated to certain points in the Liberal States, but they will soon be obliged to fall back within their former limits, having really effected nothing except their own exhaustion. And it is in the heart of its own camp, the City of Mexico, that the Church Party is to meet with serious trouble, if not a complete overthrow.

The *Tribune* errs most decidedly in asserting that the effect of this treaty will be to make the cause of the Liberal Party of Mexico the cause of the foreigner and the heretic—the cause of irreligion and national subjugation. This view of the matter is altogether superficial. The McLane treaty has reached the City of Mexico, and already the howl of rage and despair has gone up from the priesthood of that old pagan district, and anathemas fierce and deep are fulminated against the Liberals and the United States. But all the rage and all the curses, backed by all the power of that Church, the concentration of 340 years of bigotry, superstition, cruelty, lust and avarice, will avail nothing. Mexicans of capital, position and influence, with all foreigners except the Gachupins, will trim their sails to meet the new order of things. And when this treaty is promulgated throughout the Republic of Mexico, and it becomes known that the negotiation is founded on the legitimate interests of both countries, and that it is not the bastard offspring of fillibusterism—that it contemplates no sale of territory, no encroachment upon the sovereignty or integrity of the Mexican nation—that its purposes are solely the pacification of the country and the admission of the peaceful industry and enterprise to the world generally, and the United States in particular—and that it remains for Mexico to call upon the United States to enforce this result—this treaty will be hailed with joy by the masses of Mexico, and they will cling to it as the last hope of a people who have struggled long and desperately to overthrow an aged tyranny of the most degrading and cruel nature. Let all this be fully understood, and an armed force from the United States will never be needed in Mexico to place the Liberals in full power and maintain them there.

When the Constitutional Government obtains entire control in Mexico, the first Christian Government that country ever had will have been inaugurated. Emigration, industry, enterprise and capital will flow in from foreign countries in one strong and steady stream, sufficient of itself to maintain a Government founded on liberal principles, and insure peace and prosperity to the country. It is from this source that the Constitutional Government expects to derive its principal support, and any one acquainted with the Mexican people and the history of their country cannot fail to comprehend that it is by such means the regeneration of Mexico is to be effected.

But the McLane Treaty, so entirely calculated to solve the vexatious and dangerous Mexican problem, meets with opposition from quarters where opposition should be least expected. The *Tribune*, that clamors so loudly for the largest liberty, comes out in opposition to a measure having for its end the disenthrallment of a nation from the bonds of despotism, and the advancement of the cause of Freedom, as much as any act of the present age. The world-wide belief that Mexico was ever christianized, has done an immense deal of mischief, and the fact that the Mexican Church receives a most ardent support, as possessing vitality and strength for good purposes, from journals supported by communities living under the practical operation of religion and laws as directly opposite as the antipodes, is an evidence of how powerful a well-settled idea becomes, though flagrantly erroneous, and how difficult it is to eradicate it. The anomalous position assumed by those journals which, like the Boston *Courier*, the parlor organ of Boston Democracy, sustain the Mexican Church and oppose the McLane Treaty, can only be accounted for by the fact that the cause of Freedom has in reality made but little progress; and that many a hard battle yet remains to be fought ere it can maintain itself, even on this Continent, against ignorance, prejudice and partisan interests combined.

The One Man Power.

Mayor Wood, in his eagerness to impress the public with the belief that he cannot justly be held responsible for defects or malfeasances in the City Government, overlooks or misrepresents one point of considerable importance. He states that there is no general supervision confided to the Mayor;—these are his words:

"While the Common Council, with the Mayor, can enact an ordinance, the administrative authority is not thus defined. This is diffused and uncertain. It is disseminated among several independent departments. There is no general head; there is no Chief Executive. Instead of one, there are eight coördinate Executives, separate and independent of each other, *the Mayor having no supervisory control.* These departments constitute the whole administrative municipal government of the corporation."

This is an entire mistake. The Charter makes the heads of nearly all the Departments directly responsible to the Mayor. The Comptroller and Corporation Counsel are, it is true, elected by the people, and are not accountable to the Executive; but the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector, and the four Superintendents of Bureaux under him, are all appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and may at any time be *removed* by the Mayor and Board for cause. Any malfeasance or neglect of duty on the part of either of those officers, entitles the Mayor instantly to supersede them. What more does Mayor Wood desire? What greater power is necessary to enable him to enforce proper vigilance and energy in the business of these Departments? In speaking of the Street Inspector the Mayor says:

"The Mayor, *being without power*, should not be held accountable by the public. If nuisances abound and the streets remain filthy, it will be unjust to lay the responsibility at his door. Until he has power to appoint and remove the subordinates upon whom it is incumbent to perform these duties, *he should be relieved from any censure which attaches to the neglect.* It is well for the public and myself to have an understanding upon the subject at the commencement of my administration."

"The public and myself" should have an *accurate* understanding of the subject, if they have any at all:—yet the Mayor's words convey an impression in regard to the matter which is not correct. In the same paragraph the Mayor says: "The City Inspector and the Superintendents under him are appointed and removed in the same manner as the Street Commissioner;" and in regard to that officer, he says:

"Like the officers of the Croton Board, he derives his appointment, in the first instance, *from the Mayor and Aldermen*, but with a tenure of two years, *unless sooner removed for cause*, which removal requires the sanction of a majority of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen."

His own admissions thus completely contradict his assertion that the Mayor is without power, and should therefore be without responsibility. He has power in every case of misconduct to remove the offender from office, and to demand the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. Does he doubt the disposition of that Board to second promptly any effort he may make to remedy evils or punish mal-practices on the part of City officers? If so, he can very easily throw upon them the responsibility which he deprecates so much. Let him remove an officer for misconduct, and show clear cause for the proceeding, and he will be sustained by the public, whether the Board second his action or not. But the fact that he is not arbitrary and absolute,—that others share the power of punishment which is placed in his hands, cannot relieve him from the just responsibility which belongs to his office.

It is quite likely that the power of the Mayor might, in some respects, very properly be increased. We have already indicated our concurrence with much that is said by Mayor Wood upon this point. But he must not overstate the case, either for the sake of affecting the action of the Legislature, or of evading the just responsibility to the public which attaches to his office. He has the same powers that were wielded by Mayor Tiemann, who, even with them, has rendered essential service to the cause of good government in the City. Mayor Wood has given the world very distinctly to understand that in energy, vigor, and force of personal character, he is infinitely the superior of his predecessor. The public will look accordingly for a corresponding increase of efficiency in the Executive department of the City Government; and Mayor Wood must not expect to escape the responsibility which these expectations involve, by the groundless plea that he has no power. If he desires simply to promote the public welfare, he will exert to the utmost what power he does possess for that purpose. He will promptly remove, *for cause*, every head of any department who may be guilty of any misconduct, of any corruption or malfeasance, in the business of his office, and call upon the Board of Aldermen, for reasons assigned, to concur in his action. That he cannot remove public officers *without* cause, upon his mere whim and private motives, or without the concurrence of the Board, he may consider a grievance;—but the public will suspend its judgment upon that point, until it is better informed as to the spirit and temper in which he may use the powers already in his possession. If they see him wielding them solely for the public good, they may concur in his desire to have them increased. If they see him using them to punish political opponents or personal foes, or to carry out the corrupt schemes of his personal or political adherents, they will be thankful that the Charter has affixed some limit to the prerogatives of his office. As yet, Mayor Wood must remember, he is on probation.

Finances of the State Canals.

The chief interest in the State Comptroller's Annual Report, which we published at length in the Times of yesterday, relates to the Canal Finances. These, from the constitutional diversion in 1846 of a large share of the annual surplus revenues of the Canal to the General Fund, and from the important cause of the rapid fall, of late years, in the gross receipts from tolls, have become a charge in a certain measure upon the tax list of the people. The figures of the Report, however, show that after all the financial results of our Canal system, from 1817 to the present day, are taken into account, we have little reason to complain of the difference last year between the $960,000 surplus revenue from this source and the $1,460,000 interest charge upon the Canal Debt, as it then stood. That the Canals have failed to meet the whole interest charge and all other requirements of the Constitution of 1846, may be the fault in part of extravagant or unwise management, but the main difficulty is unquestionably in the progress, amounting almost to revolution, in the business of internal transportation from the lakes to the seaboard, which no reasonable legislation could check, even if it were desirable, and no discriminating tax upon the rival routes of trade within the State, can remedy. The latter might, possibly, in some measure, be practicable, if the Western trade were within the control, in any sense, of the State of New-York alone. But as Pennsylvania and Maryland are formidable rivals on the South, and the Canada roads are rapidly rising into importance by their direct connection with Detroit and Portland as rivals on the North, for our own domestic carrying and passenger trade, we apprehend that all attempts at discrimination against our New-York roads in favor of the Canals, would result in driving business from both and lessening the commerce of our great seaboard metropolis.

Let us see, however, to what extent the Canals ought to be regarded as a burden, demanding the levy of an onerous contribution upon the railway trade of the State. While they have unquestionably seen their best days, they have not failed to vindicate the great office to which the system was originally devoted by the genius and foresight of DeWitt Clinton. They have done this triumphantly, and in point of gratitude and admiration, and of fostering care within its legitimate sense, and sincere attachment, the whole people are the true "Canal party" of the State. No one desires to harm them; no political or railway interest proposes to withhold all proper appropriations for their support. The great body of the people have every reason to be satisfied with their financial results, so far as the system itself stands affected to our present State Debt; nor has any liberal statesman thought of holding the Canals responsible for the long train of error and extravagance which has attended the enlargement since 1836, when it was first thought of, through nearly all the changes of party and administration to the present time, when Gov. Morgan calls upon the people to contribute another two millions to complete the work.

The Comptroller states that when the enlargement was projected in 1836, the whole debt of the State was only $6,328,000. The revenues of the Canal had thus, in a period of only eleven years from the completion of the work to tide-water, nearly redeemed its first cost. With the enlargement expenditures from that time to the vote of $10,500,000 by the people in 1852, added, the original Canal debt now stands only $11,665,000, and the old and new, exclusive of the $2,500,000 just voted, stand together $24,307,000, involving an interest charge in 1859 of $1,464,271, of which $962,000 was borne by the Canal, being its net surplus revenues for the year. Assuming the Canal revenues to be no better in 1860 than last year, the deficiency, with the addition of $150,000 on the recent loan, will be about $650,000; a sum scarcely equal to one-fifth the present budget of the Treasury for the ordinary support of the State Government and its charities. Whether this sum is to take its place, with other necessary and reasonable outlays, in the tax list, or to be provided for by restoring the rates of toll on the Canal, or by levying contributions upon the Railways, will be for the wisdom of the present Legislature to determine. To the People, the sum of deficiency, whether temporary or permanent, is far less important, under all the past achievements of our Canals system, than the policy of keeping our great trade with the West *as free as practicable*. Waiving the justice of the question, so far as our Railway corporations are concerned, it is of the last importance that we should do nothing to compromise the supremacy of the internal trade and commerce of the State and City of New-York.

A Screw Loose.—The *Herald* has been informing the universe at large, for some time past, that it was the only New-York paper which contained *full* reports of the debates in Congress. Yesterday's *Herald* had *three* columns, and the Times *five*, of these debates. We believe that, in spite of all its boasts, we receive regularly by telegraph from Washington much more full and complete reports of the congressional proceedings than the *Herald*. We gave, yesterday, a full synopsis of the speech of Mr. English on the Slavery question, while the *Herald* had only the most meagre and imperfect reference to it. "Brag is a very good dog"—but some others are better.

Dearth of Food—A Startling View.

We published yesterday a remarkable letter from Liebig, the great German chemist, addressed to Mechi, the famous English farmer, upon that most momentous of all sublunary themes, the production of corn. He shows that the corn-producing power of the civilized, cultivated countries of the globe, is rapidly becoming exhausted; that it is owing to guano that the decline has not been more rapid and more marked; but that the existing supply of guano, if it continues to be consumed at its present rate, will not last more than twenty-five or thirty years at the utmost. He predicts accordingly, that unless war, or pestilence, or famine, or emigration *en masse*, largely diminishes the population of the older countries, they will find themselves, at no very distant day, if the existing system of cultivation be pursued, in actual want of bread, and the Malthusian theory will thus receive an early and certainly unlooked-for exemplification.

These conclusions, thus massed together, are so startling that, even when they come from an eminent scientific man, one finds some difficulty in accepting them. But a very cursory inspection of what is actually occurring within our own knowledge, both here and in Europe, places their general correctness beyond doubt. For many years before the repeal of the Corn laws, in 1847, England was only enabled to keep up the supply of wheat for her own population by the existence of high protective duties, and consequently a high price of bread and low standard of living on the part of the masses. As soon as the duties were removed, the farmers were unable to produce it at the natural market price, and had to give way before the competition of Russia and the United States, and betake themselves to cattle-raising and green crops. With these they are thriving, as perhaps they never throve before, but the annual yield of home-grown wheat has been enormously diminished, and English bread is now mainly the product of the Eastern steppes and Western prairies, purchased with British manufactures.

It is, however, notorious that the same exhaustion is now showing itself in the lands which have been longest under cultivation here, and corn is ceasing to be a profitable product through all the Eastern States. In New-England, and New-York, and Virginia, the yield per acre is rapidly diminishing; and as the process of exhaustion goes on, we seek our bread further and further west. In Germany and Eastern Europe the same decline in fertility is also to be witnessed, the cause being everywhere the same—the continued extraction from the soil of the elements of productiveness, without the smallest attempt at their restoration. Owing to the abundance of land with which we have so far been blessed, our farmers have rarely taken the trouble to manure their fields. They found them virgin soil; they get all they can out of them, and when they are exhausted, abandon them. In Europe, and especially in England, stern necessity has compelled the cultivator to take some pains to restore to the soil some portion of the vitality of which his crops each year deprive it. The ordinary farm-yard manure was long relied on for this purpose; but even that at last ceased to produce the required effect. Guano then made its appearance; but according to Liebig the supply of guano cannot last much longer, and this once exhausted, some means must be devised of supplying its place, or the people of the civilized world will soon find themselves face to face with a deficiency of bread—a crisis which, if it did not cause absolute famine, would certainly entail a descent to a much lower standard of living, and corresponding moral degradation.

The formula on which all this gloomy foreboding is based is a very simple one. To render and keep soil productive, the elements which are withdrawn in the harvests must be restored. The ordinary barnyard manures, where they are used, partially suffice for this purpose; but only partially. They leave every year a deficiency, and this deficiency, multiplied by fifty or one hundred, gives in its final result, total barrenness. Guano would supply the need, if the supply were inexhaustible. As it is not so, Liebig insists that we must fall back on the sewerage of towns. These great consumers of food, which modern civilization is creating and developing on such an enormous scale, must be made to keep up the fertility of the surrounding country by discharging their sewerage over the fields, instead of filling the harbors and choking the rivers with it, and allowing it to run to waste. The mechanical and engineering difficulties of such an enterprise are no doubt great, but not too great for modern science to overcome, if the farmers were once made sensible of the consequences of perseverance in the existing mode of cultivation.

The political aspects of this question are by no means the least interesting and important. The growth and prosperity of a nation are now, and will always continue to be, largely dependent on its power of feeding itself. When that power once leaves it, its greatness is no longer in its own hands. Rome was invincible as long as her bread was the product of Italian farms. When she began to draw her supplies from Sicily and Africa, she was already on the downward path, and she involved her granaries in the same ruin as she suffered herself.

The Incendiary Organ for the South.—The *Herald*, which is the Underground Abolition organ prepared for circulation in the Southern States, reprints Theodore Parker's declaration, that every slave has a right to kill his master, and that it may be the duty of every freeman to help him, if he can thus secure his liberty. This is an excellent suggestion for the slaves and the non-slaveholding whites among the *Herald's* readers at the South,—and is intended doubtless to take special effect upon them, and stir up another attempt at insurrection. By way of making the appeal still more direct and forcible, the *Herald* represents Parker as one "who has long been one of the thinkers and leaders of the Republican Party,"—and thus holds out the idea that the whole party entertains the same sentiments, and is prepared to act upon them whenever the slaves and white non-slaveholders will make a beginning.

This is carrying out the programme which the *Herald* laid down when it reprinted column after column of Helper's book, which teaches precisely the same doctrine, but which had scarcely been heard of at the South until the *Herald's* extracts carried its advice and its exhortations into the very heart of the Slaveholding States. In that way it has been quite successful in its work of inflaming the South, and hurrying matters forward towards that bloody crisis which it is doing everything in its power to bring about. The Abolitionists have generally been sneered at as dreamers and theorists,—but they showed an immense amount of practical shrewdness and sagacity when they engaged the *Herald* as the organ for circulating their incendiary doctrines in the Southern States.

Union Meetings.—It will be observed that Mr. Preston King, one of our Senators at Washington, does not regard the Union meetings recently held in various parts of this State as being quite so useless and contemptible demonstrations as some of our more zealous Republican organs have pronounced them. He presented in the Senate on Tuesday the resolutions adopted at Rochester, and took occasion to endorse them as "speaking the sentiments of the whole State." Judging from the responses that come from the South, these meetings have already done a good deal towards allaying the alarm and excitement which prevailed in the Southern States immediately after the Brown invasion. They have furnished Southern Conservatives with the means of refuting the assertions of the disunionists, that the whole North sympathized with that movement, and that the only public meetings held were those of John Brown's friends. This of itself has been a service of some importance, and we are confident its good results will become more and more apparent.

The Murder of Ormond Chase at Tepic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been pained, and I think with reason, at reading in your semi-weekly issue of the 22d of November the following remarks upon the recent atrocities committed upon foreigners in Mexico, and especially upon the person of my fellow-countryman, Ormond Chase:

"At Tepic, Mr. Ormond Chase, the American Consul, was put to death by the Church Party under Marquez, and Mr. Allsop, the British Consul, roughly handled by the victorious Liberals in their turn. Here are two plain cases of outrages upon foreigners. But what are the facts? Mr. Chase, an ardent Republican, by his own act and against the remonstrances of his friends, took up *arms to fight for the Liberals.* In doing so he forfeited the protection of his Government; and though he was barbarously slain in cold blood, and met a fate which his noble sympathy with a good cause had ill deserved, yet it cannot be said that the United States were wronged in his person."

I say this passage in your article has caused me sincere regret, for I had hoped from the previous steadfast support of the Times, that you at least were disposed to do us justice. I do not say you are not disposed to do so now, nor can I believe but you will willingly correct the errors which do great injustice to the character of a noble, worthy and gallant American, whose life was worthy of all praise, and whose brutal butchery must reflect discredit upon our national name so long as it goes unredressed.

In the first place, then, Mr. Chase was not American Consul. His independent soul and strong arms made him a worthy descendant of our forefathers. He sought by means of honest industry the noblest aim of man—a competence. He never was a politician, and it is libeling his memory to say he was. His business in Mexico was to attend to a saw-mill. The distracted state of the country closed the mill, and he went to Tepic from the saw-mill, to be of service to his employer, and, at the same time, for the greater safety of his family. While there he exercised his influence with the Constitutional forces for the preservation of the property of several persons. Among these was the British Consul, in whose house he was actually living at the time of his seizure by the blood-hounds of Marquez.

It is not true that he "took up arms to fight for the Liberals." He wore arms by legal permission, as every person in Mexico has a right to do, and as every person does do, who lives in the interior towns or travels on the Mexican highroads, and is not too great a coward to defend himself from the banditti. But his arms were never used upon any one, and it is a very great injustice to his memory to accuse him of doing that which his good sense would never have for one moment permitted him to think of—of taking any part in the civil strifes of this unhappy country. The best proof I can give you that he was not taken in arms, or for fighting for the Liberals, is, that his arrest took place some five days after Marquez took Tepic, notwithstanding he was walking about the streets every hour of the day during that time. The testimony of one of the Clergy's own generals, Gen. Cadena, will also prove this fact.

No, Mr. Editor, your information regarding poor Ormond Chase is incorrect. He was murdered—brutally, fiendishly assassinated—solely because he was an American. That he was a better than ordinary specimen of our present degenerate stock was his only crime, for "crime" it has become to be an American in Mexico, if our directors of public opinion at home can apologize for butcheries like this. With regard to Mr. Chase and his fate, I tell you only what I know, and what is substantiated by testimony of unquestionable character.

In the same article from which I make the extracts regarding Mr. Chase, are violent allusions to Mr. Allsop, the British Consul at Tepic. Mr. Allsop still lives, and therefore merits no expenditure of sympathies while the case of poor Chase is under consideration. But, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that your allusions to the contraband trade, although truthful to a great extent, are not tempered to the occasion. The contraband trade exists on the Pacific Coast; so it does on the Texas and Arizona frontiers; so it does on the whole Gulf Coast of Mexico. And, in the name of common sense, why should it not? If Mexican Custom-house officials were ten thousand times more honest than they are, there would still exist dishonesty enough in their compositions to tolerate fraud for a consideration. But if they did not, 150 per cent. duties on cotton fabrics would induce people to take the ventures of smuggling, which exists solely on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, as it does everywhere else in the world, simply because high tariffs make it an object. The outrages upon the British Consul are not excused by the stupidity of Mexican Governments in keeping up high tariffs, and after all, smuggling has nothing to do with the fate of Mr. Chase. AN AMERICAN.

Mexico, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

The only correction we find to make in the article referred to by our correspondent is, that Ormond Chase was not an *American* Consul. The main facts upon which our article was based were obtained from a thoroughly reliable American witness, direct from Tepic and Mazatlan—one who was a friend to poor Chase, and who deplored his fate as profoundly as our correspondent; but this did not prevent him from stating the facts in the case according to his personal knowledge.

Admitting, as our correspondent says, that smuggling prevails more or less around the Mexican borders, there is nothing in any quarter to compare with the wholesale manner in which the business is carried on by British officials on the Pacific coast. In the port of Vera Cruz, the largest port in Mexico, it may be said there is no smuggling, while 90 per cent. of the commerce of Mazatlan, which is not less than $20,000,000 per annum, may be called contraband. The doctrine that the British Consul, or any other foreigner, should be sustained in this contraband business, and in the outrages they practice against the Mexican Government, because they regard the duties imposed by that Government as excessive, is precisely the doctrine upon which we make war; because this is one of the elements of evil in Mexico that must be abolished, in order to give peace to the country and prepare the way for our own legitimate interests.

Reprints of Foreign Reviews.—Leonard Scott & Co. continue the republication of the principal Reviews of Great Britain, and *Blackwood's Magazine*, in the same style and at the price which have made them so popular hitherto. These works have become a necessity to every one who desires to keep himself properly informed upon the leading topics of current interest and discussion. They do not excite so much commotion as they did in their earlier days, mainly because the daily press has made such rapid strides in advance, and covers so much more of the ground which they were originally intended to occupy. But they were never abler or more interesting and valuable than now. The terms on which they are published will be found in another column.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Virginia General Assembly, it was determined to hold the State Convention for electing delegates to Charleston on the 16th of February.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rhode Island Republican Convention.

NOMINATION FOR STATE OFFICERS—MR. SETH PADELFORD, OF PROVIDENCE, THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—DISSATISFACTION OF THE AMERICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The State Convention met to-day, at the State House, pursuant to a call of both wings of the Opposition. It was the most exciting political meeting that has occurred here for some time.

After much opposition, Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Radical Republican, was chosen Chairman, by six majority, over Mr. DOYLE, American Republican. In taking the Chair, he said that he desired to unite all branches of the Republican Party against the Slave Power, and expressed his readiness to bury the past deep in oblivion. He invited all to come upon the platform of no extension of Slavery.

Resolutions were adopted cordially accepting the call of the National Republican Convention, and indorsing the declarations of principles which it contains. They warmly advocate the preservation o the Union in its highest integrity, and avow the intention of the people to fulfill all their constitutional obligations; reaffirm, in the strongest manner, opposition to the extension of Slavery, and disclaim all intention of interference with the domestic institutions of any of the States; denounce the Federal Administration, and hold the Democratic Party responsible for the agitation of the Slavery question, and for the threats of disunion; they look to the constitutional remedies for political evils; condemn all measures of violence; express a readiness to submit to the will of the people constitutionally expressed in the choice of candidates; profess sentiments of goodwill towards all members of the Confederacy, and look with indignation upon the misrepresentation of public opinion in the South. Finally, the resolutions denounce the declaration of intentions to resist the inauguration of a Republican President as incipient treason, and as one of the basest devices of political profligacy.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

An informal ballot for Governor gave SETH PADELFORD, of Providence, a majority, and the formal ballot declared him the nominee of the Convention.

Whole number of votes	104
Seth Padelford	55
Samuel G. Arnold	34
Thomas G. Turner	15

The result was unexpected, even by many friends of the candidates. Mr. PADELFORD is a straight Republican.

The following gentlemen were nominated for the remaining offices on the State ticket.

Lieutenant-Governor—Stephen N. Mason, (Rep.)
Secretary of State—John R. Bartlett, (Am. Rep.)
Attorney-General—Thomas K. King, (Rep.)
General Treasurer—Samuel A. Parker, (Am. Rep.)

Col. VAN ZANDT made a strong appeal for conciliation between the straight Republicans and the Americans. The Republicans, he charged, were overbearing and dealt unjustly. More fraternal feeling was demanded from them, and he wished harmony and union of action.

Three hours were consumed in an exciting debate, when a committee was chosen to report a list of eight delegates to the National Presidential Convention. They reported as follows;

Delegates at Large—Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS, of Johnston; Hon. N. B. DURFEE, of Tiverton; BENEDICT LAPHAM, of Warwick; HENRY STAPLES, of Barrington.

From the Western District—SIMON H. GREEN, of Warren; ROWLAND G. HAZZARD, of Peacedale.

From the Eastern District—BENJ. T. EAMES, of Providence; R. A. HAZZARD, Jr., of Newport.

Mr. HAZZARD declined, and nominated Dr. WATSON who was objected to.

The delegates are equally divided between both wings of the Opposition. When the Convention adjourned, much dissatisfaction was expressed at its results. It is proposed to call a People's Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, who will more fairly represent the sentiment of the majority of the people of the State. The nomination of Mr. PADELFORD is regarded as a money triumph.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

A Republican State Convention met in Providence to-day, to nominate candidates for State officers, and to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention. Hon. THOMAS DAVIS was elected President. SETH PADELFORD, of Providence, was nominated for Governor, over THOMAS G. TURNER, the present Governor, and SAMUEL G. ARNOLD. STEPHEN N. MASON, of Smithfield, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, over the present incumbent.

JOHN R. BARTLETT was renominated for Secretary of State, and SAMUEL G. PARKER for General Treasurer. THOMAS K. KING was nominated for Attorney-General, in place of JEROME B. KIMBALL, who declined a renomination.

The Convention was large, every town being represented. The more radical portion of the Republicans had the ruling of the Convention.

The resolutions affirm, in the strongest manner, the opposition of the Convention to the extension of Slavery over our Territories; charge the existing excitement upon the Democratic Party; declare that we look only to legal and constitutional remedies for political evils; that we condemn all measures of violence, whether for the establishment of Slavery in Kansas or for its abolition in Virginia; that we entertain towards all the members of this great Confederacy no feelings but those of kindness and good will; that we look with indignation upon the persistent misrepresentations of public opinion in the South, as increasing the sectional character of the Democratic Party, and weakening the bonds of the Union; and that we regard the threat of resisting the inauguration of a Republican President, as an empty threat to subserve the interest of political parties, by deterring the people from exercising freely their constitutional rights, and that it ought to be ranked among the basest and most contemptible services of political profligacy.

The delegates elected to the Chicago Convention are James F. Simmons, Benjamin T. Eames, Henry Staples, Benedict Lapham, Rowland R. Hazzard, Jr., Simon Henry Green, Nathaniel B. Durfee and Rowland G. Hazzard.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

THE CHARLESTON DELEGATES INSTRUCTED TO SUPPORT MR. DOUGLAS.

SPRINGFIELD, (Ill.,) Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Democratic State Convention met at noon today. Hon. JOHN MOORE was the Chairman. Delegates to the Charleston Convention were elected.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati platform in the word and spirit in which it was adopted; utterly repudiating such new tests as the revival of the slave-trade or a congressional slave code for the Territories; denying that slavery derives its validity from the Constitution of the United States; declaring the position of the Democracy of Illinois to be that of Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter of acceptance; denying the interpretation which the Republicans give to the Dred Scott decision, that it denies the right of the people to regulate the Slavery question to suit themselves; deprecating the foray of JOHN BROWN into Virginia, and attributing such invasions to the teachings of the Republican Party; instructing the delegates to vote for the readoption of the Cincinnati Platform, and declaring their determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention.

The Convention also instructs the delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Norembega Bank, &c.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

It has been ascertained by the Receivers, on application to the engravers, that there is no fraudulent over-issue of bills of the Norembega Bank. The circulation is about seventy-five thousand dollars.

BENJ. D. PECK, State Treasurer, was arrested yesterday upon a civil suit by the Receivers, and lodged in jail on a charge of conspiracy with the Cashier to embezzle the funds of the Bank. The amount taken from the Bank was about thirty thousand dollars, on part of which the Cashier had security on the mill property in Canada. The amount of the State money is supposed to be sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The State Legislature convened at noon today. In the Senate, CHARLES A. PHELPS was re-elected President, receiving 33 out of 36 votes. In the House, JOHN A. GOODWIN, of Lowell, was chosen Speaker, receiving 179 votes against 51 for other parties. The Governor and Legislature then proceeded under military escort to the South Church, where the election sermon was preached by Rev. T. ANDERSON, of Roxbury.

A Five-Thousand Dollar Forgery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

A few days since a young man obtained $5,000 at the Exchange Bank on a forged check, purporting to be signed by AMES & Co., the well-known shovel manufacturers. No trace of the forger has yet been discovered.

The Mayoralty of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was yesterday elected by a majority of from 600 to 700 over Mr. MCLVAINE, Democrat.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 4—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Bohemian*, now fully due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 21st of December.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Maryland Legislature met to-day, but adjourned without organizing. A Caucus will be held to-night. The Governor's Message will be sent in to-morrow.

The Steamer Jamestown.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The steamer *Jamestown* started for New-York to-day, but returned on account of the ice, and is now moored here.

Movements of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Gov. SEWARD left this city for Washington on the 9 o'clock train this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR quiet, and superfine scarce and wanted, at $5 50. WHEAT firm; sales, 4,000 bushels, at $1 45@$1 50 for white, and $1 34@$1 36 for red. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels yellow new, at 75c., and old at 92c. OATS, 48c.@46c. WHISKY steady, at 26½c.@27½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR firm; sales 3,000 bbls. City Mills and Howard-street super at $5 25. WHEAT dull, for want of stock. CORN dull and tending downward. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $16 50; Bacon, 9¼c. Whisky very dull, at 26c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,500 bales, at 10½c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 9,000 bales; receipts of same time, 18,250 bales. Sterling Exchange, 7@ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

COTTON stiffer, but prices unchanged; sales, today, 11,500 bales; sales of last three days, 31,000 bales; receipts of same time, 33,500, against 38,000 in corresponding period last year. Increased receipts at this port, 209,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 359,000 bales. FREIGHT to Liverpool, 9-16d.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR steady at $5 30@$5 40. WHISKY 21c. HOGS unchanged; sales 1,900, at $6 20@$6 50. Receipts of the whole season, 404,000. Receipts ahead of last year, 22,000. Mess PORK $16 50@$16 62½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 1,000 bales, at 10⅞c. 10¾c. for midding. SUGAR firm, at 7½c.@7¾c. PORK closed buoyant, at $18@$18 50. FREIGHTS of Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.

The Pirate Yacht Wanderer.

LETTER FROM GEN. HENNINGSEN TO CAPT. FARNHAM.

From the Savannah Express, Dec. 30.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1859.

MY DEAR FARNHAM: You inform me by your letter of Dec. 18, that a charge has been made against you—"of offering to turn State's evidence for the sum of $7,000;" and that "Mr. JACKSON, specially appointed to prosecute all who may be charged with complicity in the affair of the *Wanderer*, makes the charge through the District-Attorney, and gives the Attorney-General of the United States as his authority."

I had heard a report of this nature several days ago, and was anxious to see a contradiction of what I knew to be impossible, unless you had been seized with sudden abberration of mind. I hasten to forward to you my testimony and opinion, of which you are at liberty to avail yourself in any way you may think fit. Our acquaintance dates back at least some six or seven years, during which I have known and known of you under various trying circumstances, and in which you have proved yourself a brave and honorable man and gallant soldier. I have known you do and say many foolish things, but I do not know any man whom I should judge less likely to be guilty of a mean action. This opinion I share with all who have much acquaintance with you, even amongst those whom you have rendered inimical to the impetuosity of your temper.

Your connection with the *Wanderer*, like that of several other persons, I have always assumed as a matter of public notoriety and for reasons not necessary to mention now have disapproved. Lest I be misinterpreted, however, I will say that I can have no objection (in as far as the negroes are concerned) to the introduction of the Africans, believing, as I do, that the only justification for holding a negro in the South for a single hour in servitude is that he is better off (or at least less badly off) there than anywhere else, in any condition, whether as a free negro in the North or as a savage in Africa. If, therefore, it be justifiable (as I believe it is) to hold a negro in Georgia, where he is better off, it must be not only justifiable but meritorious to bring him there from Africa, where he is worse off. How the interests of the whites would be thereby affected, the legality or illegality (constitutionally) of the proceeding, its policy and opportunity, are other questions.

I am, however, sure that you and the other gentlemen alleged to have been engaged in the *Wanderer* enterprise—if you were actually so engaged—did not believe that you were acting wrong, and I should be indeed surprised if any personal danger, persecution or even ingratitude could ever induce you to betray your associates in any enterprise wrong or right.

I therefore gladly receive your denial, and readily record my disbelief in the charge, even in the face of an affidavit, if such there be supporting it.

From several incidents which have come to my knowledge, I regret to say that I think you are from some quarter the object of a base attempt at persecution. As a Democrat, I feel deeply humiliated by the course of the prosecution—even if they are as I hope and am willing to believe—inadvertently the dupes certainly of a calumny and possibly of a perjury, but which they have not only accepted with credulity, but used irregularly and in a manner which savors of persecution.

It will look, at least, as if a "sop" being required for Northern public opinion a victim must be obtained.

In Savannah, where all the particulars of the *Wanderer* affair are known to every one, and where the imported Africans have been paraded before the Federal officers and prosecutors, they cannot obtain a conviction against those alleged to be implicated. A stranger is therefore brought down, who as a stranger would have been still more strongly protected by the sympathies of many with the alleged enterprise, and by the general conviction entertained of the disproportionate nature of the punishment to the offence, a consideration which at all times has everywhere made certain laws a dead letter.

But from this sympathy or indulgence you are attempted to be cut off, and to be left friendless and undefended, an object of popular contempt. But if this charge were true, (and I cannot too emphatically repeat my disbelief of it,) was it the business of the Federal officers or employes, in the prosecution of duties which I will still hope are not agreeable to them, to publish or give currency to such an offer on your part? Do they not see that it is difficult for ingenuity even to assign any but one of the two following discreditable motives to their proceeding. Either by prejudicing the public against you to obtain a conviction, or by acting on your fears and isolation when abandoned by all friends and bereft of all sympathy, to induce you really to make revelations.

There is, I repeat, a calumny, or a perjury somewhere, and I trust it will be brought to light and duly branded. I regret to say that if it is, it will not be the first time, as I have personally experienced, that the United States authorities have been deceived by base and unworthy agents, the natural growth of anything resembling a spy system. Only a few months back when a party of fishermen were arrested on the Mississippi River charged with organizing a fillibustering expedition (and while I was in New-York City) a warrant was issued for my arrest on the oath of one of these spies that he had seen me with the party.

This creature, if I have the opportunity, I will prosecute for perjury, and shall at least publish my opinion of those who even inconsiderately resort to the use of such dirty tools. For that opinion I shall hold myself responsible as I do for all I have written, or may reluctantly be compelled to write in this matter of yours if this persecution is continued.

Show this letter to any of your former friends or mine that you may think proper, and if necessary publish it through; it was begun with a view to publication. I should have written it as a mere act of justice to any one. You, as an old Nicaraguan, have peculiar claims to anything my humble exertions can effect in setting you right, and I trust that those to whom you read it in Savannah will remember that you have, besides your unfortunate situation, the further claim on *their* countenance and sympathy as one of the few who had the privilege of standing fire in vindication of Southern rights and principles.

Yours very truly, C. F. HENNINGSEN.

To Capt. EGBERT FARNHAM.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

Mr. RAYMOND'S SPEECH—Delivered at the Union-meeting in Troy, Dec. 28.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—Test of Feeling at the South.

Gov. SEWARD'S SPEECH—Delivered in this City on the occasion of his public reception.

Dr. FRANKLIN'S LETTER.—Unpublished letter of Dr. Franklin.

EUROPE.—The latest news from Europe; the Peace Congress.

CONGRESS.—Proceedings of Congress during the week.

EDITORIALS.—Articles on current topics.

THE NEWS.—Summary of the News of the Week.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Foreign and Domestic.

A NEW STORY.—Benjamin Harris and his wife, Priscilla—Concluded.

LITERARY ITEMS.—Various interesting extracts.

AGRICULTURAL.—Items interesting to the Farmer.

Personal Gossip, Obituary Notices and Miscellaneous Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Subscription price, $2 per year.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The merchants and business men who dine at the Suffolk House, in White-street, one door west of Broadway, were agreeably surprised on Tuesday by Mr. HAMMOND, the host, who had prepared for them a sumptuous dinner. When they began to drop in, from 12 to 1 o'clock—the usual hour—they found the tables had all been placed to form one large table, and preparations were making for something out of the usual course. It soon became known that they were to be entertained by Mr. HAMMOND. Presently the room was well filled, when all sat down and showed their appreciation of Mr. HAMMOND'S liberality by doing ample justice to the viands spread before them. Mr. HAMMOND well understands how to cater to the palate, and the praise of his excellent Roast Beef and Mutton is in the mouths of all his patrons daily.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

By arrangement, the entire stock of Winter clothing and Winter furnishing goods remaining on hand on the 1st inst., must be closed out. We therefore offer the remainder of the elegant stock of D. DEVLIN & Co., comprising a complete assortment of overcoats, dress suits, business suits, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, &c., &c.,

AT COST.

This is an opportunity that will rarely occur of buying in a supply of elegant seasonable clothing, at extremely low prices.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co.,
Nos. 259, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. (It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORY SPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Nothing is more painful than chapped hands and cracked lips; by rubbing this Ointment well into the hands and lightly smearing the lips at night, all traces of the complaint will disappear before morning.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates to suit everybody from 50c. to $25. Also skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 98 Pearl-st., New-York.

Recent Great Fires
AT
ATLANTA, Geo.,
MARIANNA, Fla.,
RICHMOND, Va.

ATLANTA, Geo., Dec. 10, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co.: This is to certify that I have owned and used one of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes, for some time, and at the late destructive and extensive fire in the city of Atlanta, on the night of Nov. 16, 1859, the Safe had valuable papers in it. It was in my law office, on the second floor, in Mr. Markham's large three-story brick building, and during the fire and burning of said building, the Safe fell into the cellar and there remained imbedded in the midst of the hot ruins for EIGHTEEN DAYS AND NIGHTS. It was then taken out, and when opened (although the Safe, in its present injured condition outside, was unfit for further use,) the papers were all safe.

This severe test convinces me that it is decidedly best to have "Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes" for protection of papers against fire.

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5, 1859.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: In the late disastrous fire I had some two hundred dollars in one of Herring's Patent Safes, and after the fire, when the Safe was taken from the ruins and opened, to my most complete satisfaction not a dollar was injured. I feel completely satisfied that the genuine Herring's Patent Safes are perfectly fire-proof, for any safe that could stand the heat this one did, lying amongst burning spirits, liquors, oils, &c., for hours, must unquestionably be the most perfect protection against fire ever manufactured. I make this statement most cheerfully, and remain, yours truly,

J. A. GIBSON.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I had one of your Safes in the late disastrous fire which occurred here on the 16th ult. My books and papers, also some ninety watches and watch materials, were in the Safe, and although the Safe was under an intense heat for a long time, upon getting it open I found everything saved, to my complete satisfaction. I can, therefore, readily testify to the perfect fire-proof quality of Herring's Patent Safe, and it is with much pleasure I give you these facts. Yours, respectfully,

RILEY S. BAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was red hot, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars, in bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

GREAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent-Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours. D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam Sawing and Carpenter Shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEORGE GIBSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Gemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIAL WISE,	DAVID TERRY,
WM. A. COX,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS.

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

This unpleasant and painful result of "catching cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

"We have found them of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by Colds."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, late Editor Zion's Herald.*

Sold by all Druggists.

Great Fire in Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasure to add one more testimonial to the merits of the justly celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. After being exposed to the most intense heat for the space of THIRTY SIX HOURS at the burning of my warehouse, No. 61 Beekman-st I find on opening the same all my books, papers, bank bills, insurance policies, &c., &c., *in perfect order.* Very respectfully yours,

J. D. EDREHI.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 160 Fulton-st.

Notice.

Owing to a portion of the contents of our safe being destroyed by the late fire including our Bill Book and Pocket Books containing our Bills Receivable, (the ruins of them we have in our office,) we would request from all those who hold our notes, exact memorandums of them sent to us at once; and all those parties whose notes we did hold, will please send us duplicates as soon as possible, for which we will give them a receipt and certificate of the destruction of the originals.

BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO., 67 Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

123 Lots lying between 211th and 213th sts., Broadway, and the Harlem River; being the balance of the great sale of 547 lots—part of the Dyckman estate, which were not sold on Thursday, for want of time—will positively be sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

WILSON—FLETCHER.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, by Rev. John Thompson, MOSES E. WILSON, of Newburgh, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH FLETCHER, of this City.

MULFORD—TOLES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. S. S. Strong, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., LEWIS J. MULFORD to CARRIE, eldest daughter of Rev. Lyman Toles, both of Brooklyn.

NOSTRAND—DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 1, by Rev. M. Harris, Mr. SMITH NOSTRAND to Miss GEORGIANA DICKINSON, all of Brooklyn.

SHERER—COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, evening, Dec. 29, at the South Congregational Church, by Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, WILLIAM SHERER to MARY E. COLLINS.

SHANNON—MORGAN.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 3 at the house of Mr. Chas. Travis, the bride's uncle, by Rev. Samuel C. Davis, assisted by Rev. Cornelius K. Duffie, LIVINGSTON A. SHANNON, of Brooklyn, to MARY A., youngest daughter of the late David B. Morgan, Washington, D. C.

VAN VOORHIES—HUNGERFORD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. J. Odell, Mr. ISAAC VAN VOORHIES, Jr., of Lyon Lake, Mich., and Miss EMILIE HUNGERFORD, of Newton, Mich.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

SHAW—TIFFT.—CHITTENDEN—TIFFT.—At Utica, on Thursday, Dec. 29, by Rev. T. P. Lincoln, at the residence of the bride's father, CHARLES B. SHAW, of New-York, to MINDWELL A., daughter of Jonathan G. Tifft, Esq. Also at the same time and place, by the above, WM. F. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, to CAROLINE S., also daughter of Jonathan G. Tifft, Esq.

BROWN—THOMAS.—At Warwick, R. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Silas M. Crane, D. D., J. EDWIN BROWN, of New-York, to MARY ANNA, daughter of A. B. Thomas, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

PURDY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, HACHALIAH PURDY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 East 30th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

KISSAM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, Mr. SAMUEL KISSAM, aged 71 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. G. Prince, No. 351 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BROOKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, JOSEPHINE SACKETT, youngest daughter of George K. and Georgina D. Brooks, aged nearly 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at No. 178 West 21st st., on Friday, Jan 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LANCHANTIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, CHARLES EMILE, infant son of Ellen and Paul Henry Lanchantin, aged 16 months.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, No. 110 East 17th-st.

CURTISS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, MARY EVELINA, daughter of Thomas H. and Martha M. Curtiss aged 8 years and 8 months.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, WM. HOMER BARTLETT, aged 15 years and 3 months, oldest son of the late Ashael H. Bartlett, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his late father.

LAIMBEER.—In this City, on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 4, of croup, AUGUSTA F., daughter of J. and A. L. Laimbeer, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of W. Laimbeer, Jr., No. 67 East 26th-st., without further invitation, to-day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

BENDER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, JOHN B. WILLIS, infant son of Andrew and Charlotte Bender, aged 1 year 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, John B. Willis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., No. 313 Henry-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LONG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, Mr. WILLIAM LONG, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 West 15th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

LEFFINGWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, HANNAH D., relict of Wm. Leffingwell of New-Haven, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of her brothers W. W. and T. L. Chester, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 West 31st-st., on Friday, Jan. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, ROBERT ROBERTS, in the 91st year of his age.

SIBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, GEORGE, only son of John W. and Huldah T. Sibell.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, George Sibell, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., on Friday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMBREE.—In Brooklyn, CARRIE, only daughter of Robert C. and Phebe S. Embree, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 142 Duffield-st. Brooklyn, on fifth day, (Thursday,) Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friend of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WHIPPLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, of whooping cough, MANUELA, infant daughter of David and Abigail S. Whipple, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 362 Carlton-av., on Friday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FILLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, EDWIN LUCIUS, youngest child of Henry A. and Sarah Filley, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from Washington-av., west side, fifth house south of Lafayette-av.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, ALLINE OGDEN, eldest child of Truman W. and Ellen M. Kimball, aged 4 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 71 Pineapple-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PARSONS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, ADDIE ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles H. and Esther R. Parsons, aged 10 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 West Sackett-st, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, JULIA A., wife of Dr. C. B. Hammond, and daughter of Senior M. Giddings, aged 30 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUTCHINGS.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY HUTCHINGS, widow of John, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday morning, towards 2 o'clock, a homicide took place in Currant-alley, below Locust-street, in the Eighth Ward. A young man named ANDREW JOHNSON, a deputy constable in the Fourth Ward, was the victim. He was in the house No. 226 Currant-alley, kept by a woman named ANNE JOHNSON, when the occurrence took place. ANNE is known as "Madame Rush," and has the reputation of keeping a bawdy panel-house. According to the story of the deceased he was in the house, and the woman attempted to rob him; a scuffle ensued, during which two men named BISHOP RUTTER, *alias* "Bush Rutter," and WM. BURKE, *alias* "Burkey," rushed in upon him and inflicted the wounds which caused his death. Two of the Eighth Ward officers were passing at the time, and hearing the scuffle, entered and arrested BURKE, RUTTER, ANNE JOHNSON, and the deceased. BURKE was found in a place of concealment, from which he was taken. JOHNSON was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. There were some ten or twelve stabs in his body, in one of which was found a common pocket-knife blade about two and a half inches in length. Soon after reaching the hospital he expired.—*Philadelphia Press, Jan. 4.*

THE TREASURER OF THE STATE OF MAINE A DEFAULTER.—For some time past rumors have been current that B. D. PECK, formerly editor of the Maine *Temperance Journal*, and now Treasurer of the State of Maine, was a defaulter, and yesterday the matter was set at rest by an official notice of the Governor and Council at Augusta to the banks holding the deposits of the State, not to honor the checks of Mr. PECK, as he was a defaulter. The amount of the defalcation is not stated, but the Portland *Argus* is of opinion that it will reach from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We understand that Mr. PECK has been engaged with others for a number of years in extensive lumbering operations, having a saw-mill in Canada, and using the funds of the State to sustain himself. The speculation was disastrous, and he broke down, carrying with him the Norembega Bank. No other bank is affected. Bangor men think the defalcation may reach $100,000.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 3.*

A DECISION AFFECTING THE RECOVERY OF DEBTS FOR LIQUORS.—At the late term of the Superior Court, in the case of Estabrook *vs.* Boyd, an action on a promissory note, there was evidence tending to show that the note was given for liquors, and a verdict was given for the defendant. A motion was made to set aside the verdict, and this morning Judge Monson gave a decision in the case, and granted a new trial. He said that if the note was for liquors, it must be shown, in order to make it invalid, that the liquors were sold contrary to law. This, he said, was in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court, not yet published. Heretofore, in civil suits to recover for liquors sold, it has been presumed that the sales were illegal, but now the burden of proof is thrown upon the defendants.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 3.*

James Waldron while at work in one of the upper stories of the stove mounting shop of Mr. G. W. Eddy, Waterford, was caught in the belting and before he was discovered had made a number of revolutions. He was quite lifeless when found, and the clothing had to be torn from his body to extricate him.

Geo. Krills, an employe of the Adams Express Company in Cincinnati, fell backwards down a coal chute from the iron railing on which he was sitting, and breaking his neck by the fall, immediately expired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire the reception room of an English basement house, with gas, pantries, hot and cold water, &c., in a quiet private family in the immediate vicinity of Broadway and 4th-av.; unexceptionable reference required and given. A letter addressed A. R. J., Union-square Post-office, with full particulars—name, location and terms with or without board—will receive immediate attention. No others attended to.

BOARDING—AT NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOsite the New-York Hotel. Two rooms suitable for married or single gentlemen. Two or three gentlemen occupying the same room will be taken at very reasonable terms. References exchanged.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall ferries; a pleasant front room and bed-room. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEman and lady, in a private family, where they could give lessons in French and music in exchange for a part of their board. The lady being a very experienced teacher on the piano. References given and required. Address for two days A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and two or three single gentlemen can be suited with pleasant rooms and board in a respectable American family; gentlemen and their wives $10 per week, fire and gas extra; single gentlemen $4 50; bath in house. Apply at No. 47 West 10th-st., (late Amos-st.,) between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place.

TWO FINE PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, a suite of three rooms on second floor, and large parlor on third floor, with all improvements, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A NEATLY-furnished bedroom, with gas, bath and partial board, in a genteel, quiet house below 4th-st., west side; price $4 50 per week, or $3 50 each for two. Address R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!
One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:
After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.
C. A. CARTER.
We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dépôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle with full directions for use.
Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.
A splendid Lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by
E. B. STARR,
No. 307 Market-st., Newark, N. J.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.
Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED.
In consequence of the total destruction by fire of our warehouses, Nos. 55 Beekman and 85 Ann-st., we have taken the new and spacious store, No. 67 Beekman-st., where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers, and are ready to fill all orders promptly.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—WANTED TO EMPLOY AS SECRETary of a Mining and Manufacturing Company, a young man who can advance the above sum, and who can attend to the duties of the Office. Perfect security will be given for the advance, with six hundred dollars per annum, salary. Address C. B. A., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY AND Tea House in Greenwich-st., doing a cash business of $1,500 to $2,000 weekly, for sale; or will take a partner; reason for selling, one of the present partners retires on Jan. 1. Inquire at No. 438 Greenwich-st.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO buy out for cash a first-class grocery stand, or would pay a bonus for possession of store suitable to commence such business; location must be good and on one of the avenues up town. None others need apply. Address E. F. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of skates suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys. Also, skate-bags, shinny-sticks, straps, &c., &c.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; one who perfectly understands her business in all its various branches; all kind of meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of deserts. Can give good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITuation as regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style, or as cook and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of family cookins; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days. Wages, $8.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, pastries, game, meats of all kinds, and makes good bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTEBLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to fill the situation of nursery governess; or would be willing to attend an invalid lady. For further particulars, apply at No. 304 Mulberry-st., the house of her present employer, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing: a small private family preferred. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days, at No. 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who would go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 141 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. Ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business thoroughly and have the best of city references. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as waitress in a private family; would assist in chamberwork, if required; she understands her work thoroughly; is neat and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object, but an agreeable home. References exchanged. Call at No. 205 West 31st-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR GERMAN woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, poultry, gravies, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread, pies, cakes, &c.; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting; or nurse and sewing; best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chambermaid and waiter; will assist in washing and ironing, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 58 Avenue A, in the shoe-store,

WANTED.—A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO get some embroidery; she can give the best of City references; it is more blessed to give than to receive. Address B. R., for one week, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately landed, as seamstress; willing to assist in chamberwork, if necessary. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day. Reference given. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st., near Carmine.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as wet nurse. Inquire at No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable English woman. Apply at No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO MILLINERS.—A LADY WHO HAS ALready some knowledge of millinery, wishes to engage herself for a time to work in a fashionable establishment, where she can perfect her knowledge of the business. No salary expected. Address C. E. V., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR COACHMAN'S situation by a Protestant man, single, that has served in both, separate and together; is a good groom and first-rate driver; also, a good milker; understands forcing and growing all kinds of early vegetables, &c.; has been in charge of good places on the North River and elsewhere, which references will show, and employers can be seen in this City. Wages moderate. Address E. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A YOUNG MAN, who for the past three years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing corporation in the country, and who wishes to devote his whole time to business, desires to make an engagement with some first-class house as book-keeper or correspondent. First-class references as to integrity and ability. Salary required, $1,500. Address Box No. 1,789 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business: he will be highly recommended; the leaves on account of his employer selling his horses and going to New-Orleans. Can be seen for one week, at his employer's, if not engaged. Call at No. 83 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single young man, to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c; understands the business in all the branches; is a good City driver; has the best of reference from those with whom he has lived. Address H. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS of a situation in the cloth department of a dry goods jobbing house, having held a situation in one house for the last ten years; has a thorough knowledge of cloths, cassimere vestings, &c.; a prospect of advancement more desirous than salary. Address K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter in a private family; is a single man, and can produce satisfactory reference from private service. Address J. M. K., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation; is a good coachman, understands the care of horses; can milk, work in a garden and make himself useful about the house; is sober, honest and willing; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good driver; has no objection to the country; has good reference as to capability and character. Address A. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant German single man, who has acted in the same capacity for the last eight years. As gentleman who may be adapted to the service of a first-class coachman, with the best of reference, will address G. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, with good City references, in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; would prefer a family that observes the Sabbath Day. Address No. 348 6th-av., in the French Bakery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STRICT temperance man, a situation as waiter in a good moral family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Call or address R. S., No. 845 Broadway, this day and Thursday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business. No objection to make himself generally useful. He can produce the best of reference. Address J. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man who has a good knowledge of the City, and who can furnish the best City references as to character and qualifications. Address J. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of reference will be given from his present employer. Call at No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; can be highly recommended from where he has lived four years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

LAW.—A LAWYER OF MANY YEARS STANDing, a good draftsman, acquainted with Court business, of much experience in conveyancing and the examination of titles, and a skilful penman, desires an engagement. Address W. K., Box No. 2,688, Post-office.

LAW.—A GOOD WRITER, AGED 16, ACQUAINTED with business, wants a situation. Address HENRY, Box No. 2,688 Post office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGH DOUBLE ENtry book-keeper desires immediate employment, temporary or permanent. Has several years' experience in business of various kinds. Refers to present employers and other City firms. Address N. M., *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.
BARGAINS
Are offered for this week only.
GREAT REDUCTION
ON
SPLENDID BOOKS, FINE WRITING DESKS,
AND
FANCY STATIONERY.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway,
Corner of 4th-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest prices. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.
No. 126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with the straw goods and millinery jobbing business, and who can command a good amount of trade. An address to STRAW GOODS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, by one possessing the above requisites, will meet with early attention. All communications will be treated confidentially.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO IS QUALIFIED to fill the situation for a small family, and also do the washing and ironing. None need answer this who cannot give the best of recommendation as to character, &c. Address W., Box No. 175, *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A BOY, EITHER WHITE OR COLORed, to drive and take care of a horse, and work about the place a few miles in the country. Address a note to FARMER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, stating age and where to be seen.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, WHO HAS HAD EXperience in the care of children and in plain sewing, as nurse and seamstress in a small family. None but those who have the best City references need apply. Inquire at No. 33 West 38th-st.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE AND HOUSEfurnishing store in Brooklyn, a young man of industrious habits, who is acquainted with the business. Address Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE—A BOY to write wrappers and make himself generally useful. Also a female compositor. Address Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN town; must write a fair hand, and be ready to make himself useful. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st., to the Notary Public.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVerness who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 6 Albion-place (4th-st.)

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Apply from 10 to 4 this day, at No. 83 Henry-st., near Pike.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A WELL-EDUcated lady, of refined manners and piety, to take charge of a gentleman's house, where the lady is an invalid. She must be companionable and obliging. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 3,163 New-York Post-office, with reference.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It a is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

HUDSON-SQUARE PROPERTY.—FOR sale on Beach-st., fronting St. John's-square, an extra wide house and lot by 100 feet deep, carrying the private right in fee to the Park when sold—as it is thought it soon will be. Those seeking investment will find in this a desirable property. $12,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—For sale, several new and handsome brown stone houses, situated on 2d av., with all the modern improvements; will exchange for vacant lots, a good farm within 100 miles of the City, building materials, stocks or bonds. Inquire of F. A. WHITAKER, No. 18 Wall-st., 3d floor front.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—FROM 20 TO 200 ACRES, in Orange, Westchester and Hudson Counties; also, several country-seats on the banks of the Hudson, near Newburgh; also, some first-class houses in the City for sale and exchange. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS ON RUTHERFORDplace, between 15th and 16th-sts., fronting Stuyvesant-square. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE LOTS OF GROUND, WITH buildings thereon, known as Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE.—LARGE and small quantities of improved and unimproved lands, lying in Western North Carolina and Tennessee. Also, two well improved town lots in Knoxville, Tenn. A part of these lands, and the lots, will be exchanged for Drugs or Dry Goods, on good terms.
JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 147 Chambers-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A small farm of about 60 or 70 acres of fertile land, with a genteel house and plenty of fruit, within two hours of the City by railroad or steamboat, and not to exceed a price of ten or twelve thousand dollars. Address, for ten days, J. N. WOOD, foot of West 23d-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Winginghoppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has a full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO LET—The large house corner of Broadway and Bond-st., containing about fifty rooms besides pantries and closets, well adapted to the purpose of a private hotel or large boarding-house. If not rented for such purpose before the 15th of January, the premises will be let in portions to suit applicants. Apply to E. PARMLY, No. 658 Broadway, entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

LARGE HALL TO LET—AT NOS. 841 AND 843 Broadway. Is now occupied by the Mendelsohn Union for their rehearsals, and will be let to musical or literary societies evenings, or for religious services on the Sabbath. Inquire on the premises, of J. M. PELTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED TO RENT, WITH privilege of purchase, in the vicinity of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings or Yonkers, not over a mile from depot; selling price not over $14,000. Address or apply to M. K. COEZENS, agent for country property, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 477 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH, USED NOT more than six times made by Golding, together with a splendid robe, all as good as new. Apply at No. 185 1st-av., corner of 12th st., in the store, or of JAMES McCORMICK, No. 29 Beaver-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A GOOD STRONG CART horse. Apply at DOUGLASS & MOORE'S, No. 317 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
On FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of rich and fine Furs, made in the best manner, and of the latest styles, for the best City retail trade, comprising
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN,
FITCH MARTEN
CAPES, CLOAKS, VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS;
Also, an elegant variety of Gentlemen's Furs, comprising Capes, Mufflers and Gloves, made of the finest Otter, Beaver and other furs.
ALSO,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
BLACK BEAR,
WESTERN RACOON,
And other fine sleigh, carriage and lap robes. The attention of the public is respectfully called to the above sale, as the goods are all warranted entirely fresh and free from all imperfections, and every lot will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL FRIDAY, JAN. 6, AT 10½ o'clock,
At their spacious salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st.,
A large stock of
RICH MANUFACTURED FURS,
comprising all the leading and desirable styles of Ladies' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Children's Furs, Sleigh, Carriage, Lap and Buffalo Robes, among which may be found
Russian Sable, Mink, Marten,
Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine,
in Capes, Cloaks, Muffs, Victorines, Cuffs, Pelerines, Gloves, &c., all manufactured this season.
We recommend the above sale to our friends with confidence, as being the best assortment of manufactured Furs offered by us this season.
Varying from our usual custom, we shall offer each piece singly. Those in want of a Cape, Muff or Cuff will not be obliged to buy a whole set, but just the article wanted.
They are all warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded. We shall have Capes worth $200; Muffs and Cuffs in proportion.
The attention of the ladies is particularly requested to this sale, as every article will be sold to close out a large Broadway manufacturer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
128 LOTS,
Lying between 211th and 212th sts., Broadway and the Harlem River, being the balance of the great sale of the 547 lots, part of the Lyckman estate, which were not sold on Thursday for want of time.
WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD
BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
ON
THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 5.
AT
12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ROBES! ROBES! ROBES!
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about forty elegant lined wolf, black bear, raccoon, fox and genet sleigh and lap robes, to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st.

90 shs. St. Nicholas B'k.	$100	20 shs. Mech. In. of Bk'n	50
25 shs. Hope Ins. Co....	50	100 shs. Imp. & Tra. Ins.	100
40 shs. Washton Ins. Co	50	10 shs. Knick. Stage Co.	100
60 shs. N. Y. Con. Stage.	25	10 shs. Commerce Ins...	100
125 shs. Firemen's Fund	10	10 shs. Resolute Ins. Co.	100
20 shs. Long Island Ins.	50	10 shs. Jefferson Ins. Co.	30
10 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co	50	200 shs. N. Y. & Erie R. Co	100
40 shs. Lenox Ins. Co..	25	100 shs. Artisans' B'k, ca.	100
15 shs. Home Firems. Co	100	40 shs. Fireman's Ins. Co	17
15 shs. Eagle Ins....	50	12 shs. City Fire Ins....	70
20 shs. Mech. & Trad. In.	25	20 Stuyvesant Ins.....	25
10 shs. Commonw'h Ins.	100	10 shs. Brevoort Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. Relief Ins. Co...	50	17 shs. Fulton Ins.....	25
10 shs. G. W. Marine In.	100		

$10,000 Hancock County Ill., 8 per cent. Bonds
$6,900 Erie, W. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
Two notes signed and endorsed by David Austin, L. Delmonico, Eagle & Hazard, and Philo T. Ruggles, for $850.
Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 9. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st. near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE, ELM, PELL AND 14TH STS.; ALSO ON 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 76TH, 77TH AND 78TH STS., OPPOSITE AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants's Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee—
DUANE ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 62, southwest corner of Elm-st.; lot 24x45.9.
PELL-ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 30, near Mott-st.; lot 23 feet 5 inches front, 23 feet 4 inches rear, 95 feet easterly side, and 99 feet westerly side
ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 28 Pell-st., adjoining.
ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 26 Pearl-st., adjoining.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—One lot south side, 254 feet east of 4th-av., and known as No. 54 East 14th-st.; 25x106.6.
EIGHTH-AV.—Two lots west side, 76 feet 8 inches north of 76th-st., and opposite Central Park; each 25.6x100.
NINTH-AV.—Four lots west side, commencing northwest corner 79th-st.; each 25.6x100, except corner, which is 25.8x100.
ALSO, two lots west, 25 feet 8 inches north of 80th-st.; each 25.6x100.
SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Two lots north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Three lots south side, 275 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.
SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.—One lot north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av., 17 feet 9 inches front, 20 feet 11 inches rear, by 102 feet 2 inches deep.
A liberal proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION TO CLOSE A

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.
Rooms of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 30, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.
Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS" AND OTHERS.
No. 516 BROADWAY,
Money deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock; and on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Depositors will please leave their pass books to have accrued interest entered.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, Dec. 31, 1859.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of January inst. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. F. T. LUQUEER, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
J. S. DICKERSON, }

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS —Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34, or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. —DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHERAU, Accountant.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 28, 1859.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five (5) per cent. on sums over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Sec. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860. W. H. EMERSON, Treas.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1859, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the said coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3 next. T. E. WORCESTER, Assistant Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited on or before January 9 will commence bearing interest from the 1st at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent on larger amounts:
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
S. S. WARD, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. CO., Corner Fourth-av. and Twenty seventh-st.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the bonds of this Company that will become due Dec. 1, 1860, can, on presentation, receive payment for the same, with accrued interest, in cash, or at their option can receive in exchange for the said bonds the first and only mortgage bonds of this Company due in 1875, on terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7, WALL-ST, —NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY, JOHN MCLEAN, } Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SCRIP—$2,000 Par valuation—on which one year's interest is due, and the holder entitled to, if a pew-holder. Would be divided, if desired. For sale low. Address SCRIP, Box No. 3,341, Post-office, New-York.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. —The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000, First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 13 Exchange-place.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$15,000—WANTED TO BORROW, FOR five years, interest payable semi-annually, $15,000, for which a first mortgage on a house and lot in the Fifteenth Ward worth $25,000 will be given as security. Apply at publication office, or address S. S., box No. 150 *Times* office.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York,
Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE, Negotiators of Loans and all first-class Securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces. accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.
REFERENCES
Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellon & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Benner, Spurrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North, Dutilh & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Richmond; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; I. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON, AND BELLE-VILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The roads of these Companies having been surrendered to the Trustees under the Second Mortgages, the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds who have signed an agreement to pay ten per cent. on their respective bonds are required to make payment of one-half of said ten per cent., on or before the 10th instant, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Those of the Second Mortgage Bondholders who have not signed said agreement, and who are desirous to participate in the advantages of the reorganization of the affairs of these Companies, will sign said agreement, without delay, at the office of ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. On making payment of the amount required it will be necessary to hand in the numbers of bonds on which payment is made.
ROBERT BAYARD,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
RICHARD IRVIN,
JOHN RICHARDSON,
D. V. N. RADCLIFFE,
S. J. TILDEN,
IRAD HAWLEY,
CHARLES BUTLER,
WILLIAM B. THOMPSON,
} Committee.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROAD-WAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3D-AV., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the 1st day of JANUARY next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will bear interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OUT OF THE NET earnings of this Bank for the past six months, after setting aside two per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund as required by law, the Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on all stock subscriptions paid in July 1, 1859, and a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on all stock payments subsequent to above date.
Dividends payable on or after 10th inst. Dividends to stockholders who have subscribed in New-York payable at the Bank of America.
CHAS. EVERTS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1859. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

DIAIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company will be paid on the 5th of January instant, at the office of the Rodgers Locomotive Works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York; and after that date, at the office of the subscriber at Paterson, N. J.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. JOHN HOPPAK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due Jan. 1, 1860, are requested to present them, with the three previous past due, on and after the 3d proximo, at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK —A dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Monday, Jan. 9. By order of the Board. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER Cent., has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
FORTY NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 6:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *vid* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. This express train connects at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HART-FORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS. —Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. SOWNS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for Flushing, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Express trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7 A. M. and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fares from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22d, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *vid* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Sprosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of WHITNEY & McDONALD, late doing business as Merchant Tailors, in the City of New-York, (No. 506 Broadway,) have this day made an assignment to me for the benefit of their creditors. All persons having claims against them are requested to send them to the undersigned, at the office of Coppinger & Darling, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York. N. GODFREY, Assignee.
A. WHITNEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860. L. McDONALD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation.
C. KOWALSKI, General Partner.
W. R. TRAVERS,
L. W. JEROME,
Per W. R. TRAVERS, Att'y, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JAMES COOK & CO. is dissolved.
JAMES COOK.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
The undersigned will continue the busines on his own account. JAMES COOK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us Mr. WILLIAM H. CURTIS, (formerly of the firm of P. A. & J. Curtis & Sons,) and will continue the Banking business at No. 50 Wall-st., under the firm of CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS.
CROMMELIN & GOODWIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.—DE WITT C. WHEELER is admitted to an interest in our firm from this day.
BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.—THE Home for the Aged and Orphan House, on the Church Charity foundation, will be formally opened on the Festival of the Epiphany, Jan. 6, with the following services: Morning Prayer with Holy Communion, at 11 o'clock; Evening Prayer, with address by Rev. Dr. VINTON, at 5 o'clock. The offertory at both services will be devoted to the Building Fund. The clergy of this City and neighborhood, and friends of the institution are invited to attend.
N. B.—The Annual Donation Visit will be held through the day and evening. The new Home is on Albany-av., and is easily reached by the Fulton-av. cars.
Rev. T. T. GUION,
CHAS. CONGDON,
RICHARD WOOD,
JOHN W. HUNTER,
} Committee of Arrangements.

THE PARTIES WHO WERE UNEXPECT-EDLY discharged from the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., on the 30th and 31st ult., are invited to meet at No. 130 Stanton-st., corner Norfolk, in basement of Church, on 7th inst., at 7½ P. M., to pass resolutions preparatory to calling a general meeting of their fellow clerks in the City of New-York, to take into consideration the necessity of organising a Society for mutual support in cases of emergency like the present.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STA-TISTICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting will take place at the Rooms of the Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock. A paper on *Africa Under the Equator*, by P. B. DU CHAILLU, Esq., and a communication from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, Zambesi River, South Africa, will be read. Members' tickets obtainable at the Rooms.
DANIEL W. FISKE, Secretary to the Council.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION. —A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. N. B.—Dr. JAMES WYNNE will read a paper on *The Duty of Government in Relation to the Health and Lives of the People.* HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, Rec. Sec'y.

CHESS NOTICE.—A REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the New-York Chess Association will be held at the Club Rooms, in the University Building, Washington square THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. MORRELL, Secretary.

DR. REYNOLDSON, MAGNETIC HOMŒOpath, No. 2 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, may be consulted in chronic or acute cases, by those who duly appreciate the value of the two last pages of Hahnemann's "Œsanon."

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 38 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT COMMONWEALTH.—The steamboat *Commonwealth*, of the Norwich and New-London line, has been sold to Mr. DANIEL DREW, for the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, and will hereafter run on the Stonington route, in connection with the *Plymouth Rock*. This result was foreshadowed a year ago, when an effort was made to obtain from the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company a more liberal share of the earnings of the route for the boats. At the expiration of the contract, on the first of January, the Railroad Company was informed that unless better terms were conceded, the other parties to the contract would be compelled to supply the service with inferior boats. Failing to accomplish such an agreement as was desired, the sale mentioned above was effected. The line, however, is to be kept up, as the Company still have the *Connecticut* and *Worcester*, besides their propellers, by which passengers and freight will go forward as usual. It is probable that the two boats will now change piers, the business of the Stonington route being transferred to Pier No. 18, foot of Cortlandt-street, North River; the Norwich propellers and steamers taking possession of Pier No. 2, North River, the present depôt of the Stonington line. As the Norwich river is frozen over, the steamers now and passengers and freight at New-London, the connection being made by the New-London, Palmer and Norwich Railroad. The *Commonwealth* left Allyn's Point, for the last time, on Monday evening, the 2d instant, since which time she has made no trip. The *Connecticut* is still running, and left New-London yesterday morning, having been detained to receive the freight which it is now necessary to send around by the way of Norwich. The *Commonwealth* was built in 1855, at Greenpoint, by LAWRENCE & FOULKS, and the engine by the Morgan Iron Works. She cost $240,000, and has been a very fortunate boat, never having met with any serious accident. Capt. WILLIAMS, the present popular commander, will continue to have charge of her on the new route.

DR. FOX'S LECTURES ON HEALTH.—A free lecture on "Health," introductory to a course of fifteen to be given upon the same subject, was delivered last evening, by Dr. M. E. FOX, L. R. S. C. S., at the Cooper Institute, to a good audience. After alluding to the importance of the theme—its connection with morals, society and religion, and the gross popular ignorance prevailing upon the subject—the Doctor gave an interesting history of the science of Hygiene, from the time of Moses to the present day. There had been three eras, he said, in the history of the science—the first represented by Moses, the Prophet; the second by LYCURGUS, the Legislator, and the third by HIPPOCRATES, the Philosopher. The era introduced by HIPPOCRATES, whom he declared to be the real discoverer of the inductive mode of reasoning generally attributed to Lord BACON, was the one now existing, and during which all important discoveries in the science had been made. The lecture was two hours and a half in length, and was listened to with marked attention. It evinced great learning and research, and was presented in a most pleasing and popular manner. The first regular lecture of the course will be given on Wednesday next, at the Cooper Institute.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. DU CHAILLU, the naturalist, who has recently returned from Africa with specimens of the Gorilla and other objects illustrating the natural history and ethnology of that most mysterious of continents, will read a paper this evening, at Clinton Hall, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society. Mr. DU CHAILLU's paper will throw much light upon the topography of a region concerning which geographers and atlases are utterly silent. In connection with the same subject, an interesting communication, just received by the Society from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the distinguished traveler will be read. Dr. LIVINGSTONE is now engaged in the exploration of the Zambesi, the largest river of South Africa, in a steamer furnished him for that purpose by the British Government. His letter is dated from Tette, on the Zambesi, and gives the details of his later operations.

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY BY DR. CAHILL.—Dr. CAHILL delivered one of his series of lectures on Astronomy in the Academy of Music last night. His audience was a large one, a prominent contingent being made up of clergymen of his own faith. His subject was not one involving an elucidation of the higher principles of astronomical science. It was a colloquial exposition of the phenomena of the tides, of the atmospheric currents, and of the development of vegetable motion—vegetable "life" being a form of expression to which he objected. His address was singularly free from scientific terminology, clear in statement, always intelligible, and not unfrequently humorous in illustration. He was repeatedly applauded.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL REMOVED.—The Floating Hospital, which has remained, since October, anchored opposite Staten Island, was, on Friday, towed from her moorings to the dock at South Brooklyn, her longer continuance at her anchorage being rendered unsafe in consequence of the floating ice which threatened to cut her through. The friends of removal at Staten Island felicitate themselves upon the departure of this unpleasant reminder of pestilence, and assert that now the pest-ship is withdrawn there is no longer a Quarantine establishment or Marine Hospital; and that all further restrictions in the nature of quarantine are abolished for the season.

CENTRAL PARK MATTERS.—Much dissatisfaction has been occasioned among the visitors to the skating pond, on account of the stoppage by the Central Park authorities of the vehicles which have until recently been allowed to ply between the railroad termini and the pond. In spite of the storm yesterday the skaters and curlers were out in large numbers, and laborers were busily engaged in removing the snow from the ice.

REV. DR. SCUDDER, whose lectures on India attracted so much attention, and delighted such crowds at the Cooper Institute some months since, will repeat his course in this City and Brooklyn, commencing at the Cooper Institute next Monday evening, and at the Plymouth Church Tuesday evening. It will be seen that the price of the Course is exceedingly low.

THE SNOW STORM.—In consequence of the snow storm, which so darkened the atmosphere as to render navigation both difficult and dangerous, some of the Southern steamers outward bound delayed their departure. The Sound steamers left at the usual hour, but it was expected that they would make the first harbor, if it continued thick after reaching the Sound.

DELAY IN PRINTING CALENDAR FOR THE SUPREME COURT.—The business of the Supreme Court is much embarrassed by reason of some neglect of the Board of Supervisors in not getting the Calendar printed and ready for use at the opening of the term. It is, however, understood that the work will be put into prompt hands on Saturday, and will be soon completed.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Asia* left Jersey City yesterday at noon for Liverpool. She has only twenty passengers, among whom was Mr. DERBEL, bearer of dispatches to Berlin, and Lord HOWARD. The *Asia* anchored in the bay until evening, to await a cessation of the storm.

CHEAP FERRIAGE TO WILLIAMSBURGH.—Since the first instant, the Peck-slip Ferry to Williamsburgh has adopted the opposition price of half-a-cent fare for foot passengers over their ferry.

THE YORKTOWN.—This new steamer, which has been thoroughly overhauled since her return from Havana, resumed her place yesterday upon the old route to Norfolk, Petersburgh and Richmond.

CORRECTION.—It was not "JAMES HOGG," but a laborer staying at his house, who was fatally injured by being burned, as mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday morning.

Fires.

IN FIRST-STREET.

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a fire broke out on the first floor of the four-story brick tenement-house No. 249 First-avenue, in the boot and shoe store of THOMAS TIERNAY. The store was completely burnt through, and the flames extended to the first floor before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing them. The stock of boots and shoes, valued at $4,000, was entirely destroyed; insured for $2,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Co. Mr. TIERNAY occupied the first floor as a dwelling, and his furniture was damaged to the extent of about $300, on which there is no insurance. THOMAS RUTHERFORD owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $600; insured. MARTIN CLEARY's stock of dry goods in the building No. 251, was damaged by water to the extent of $200, and is insured in the Relief Insurance Co. As yet the cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

FALSE ALARM.

The burning of an ash barrel in Wall-street, about 9 o'clock last evening, caused an alarm for the Eighth district.

IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.

Last evening about 11½ o'clock a fire was discovered in a stable at the corner of East Thirteenth-street and Avenue A, occupied by PETER MCCANN and RICHARD HILL, blacksmiths. The stable was nearly destroyed, and three horses, valued at $300, were burned to death. Mr. MCCANN's loss is about $300, and is partially covered by insurance. Mr. HILL's loss is about $50. The fire, it is supposed, was the work of a gang of incendiaries who operate in that vicinity.

The Division-Street Calamity.

The following donations have been received for the relief of the sufferers from the fire in Division-street. The money has been placed in hands by which it will be judiciously appropriated.

"Old Tom"	$1 00	From No. 206 East Broadway, five bundles of clothing and	20 00
E. R. D.	1 00	Wilmerding & Co.	15 00
Cash	2 00	Cash	1 00
Friend	50	Berlin & Jones, (No. 134 William-street,)	
R. J. L.	3 50	for Mrs. Nathensen.	10 00
A Friend	1 00		
F. G. Richardson	1 00		
G. DeWitt, Jr.	1 00		
W. Palmer & friend	5 00		
Total			$62 00

Burning of the Broadway Post-office—Correction.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper this morning that at the fire at No. 831 Broadway—Union-square Post-office—all the letters were destroyed. Will you be so kind as to contradict that statement, as every one of the letters were saved, they being the first things moved, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
P. C. GODFREY.

Coroners' Inquests.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN INEBRIATE.

FLORIAN CARYELLO, an Italian, was found on Tuesday night, by Officer ELDER, of the Sixth Precinct, lodged on the iron railings in front of the lager beer saloon No. 74 Duane-street. The man was not quite dead at the time he was discovered, but he expired soon afterwards. The body was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house. From the evidence which was given at the inquest, held at this place by Coroner SCHIRMER, it appeared that deceased boarded at the house No. 74 Duane-street, and had for some days past been laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. It is supposed that in his delirium he precipitated himself from a fourth-story window. Deceased was 55 years of age and unmarried.

A LANDLORD AND HIS AGENT CENSURED.

GEORGE MAYNELL, a man 30 years of age, died yesterday in consequence of injuries received on the 27th ult., by falling down the back area of house No. 531 Third-avenue, where he resided. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE, and as it was in evidence before the jury that there was no railing around the area, the owner and agent of the premises were censured for leaving them in so unsafe a condition.

A VICTIM TO TOBACCO.

ROBERT ROBERTS, an aged Welshman, was fatally burned on Thursday evening, in consequence of his clothes catching fire by a spark which fell from his pipe. He died on Tuesday evening. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FORGERS OF BANK CHECKS.

Officer Houghton, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested John S. Brennan, 18 years of age, residing at No. 218 West Twenty-fifth-street, and James E. Silvey, 17 years of age, of No. 291 Tenth-street, on a charge of forgery preferred by John J. Kelly, a merchant, doing business at the corner of Pine and Water streets. It is alleged that Mr. Kelly's name was forged some months ago by Brennan, to a check on the Market Bank, for $125. On this the money was obtained from the Bank by Silvey, and while the funds lasted the young men enjoyed themselves without limitation. Their next effort to obtain money in a similar manner proved a failure. Having presented a check on the same bank for $95, bearing Mr. Kelly's signature, its worthlessness was detected, and Silvey's arrest was effected. His confederate, Brennan, was also taken into custody. Both the lads confessed their guilt, and they were committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

About a year ago the store and dwelling of Deputy-Sheriff Pratt, of Owego, were broken into by burglars, and $300 in cash, besides a quantity of valuable clothing, were secured by the thieves, who effected their escape. Mr. Pratt afterwards received information which led him to believe that the theft had been committed by Thomas Brickley and Charles Nelligan. Learning very lately that these young men were in this City, he came here and, assisted by Officer Houghton, of the Second Precinct, after a protracted search, succeeded in arresting both of them. After he had been taken into custody, Brinckley sought to escape by flight, but one or two shots from the officer's revolver, made him surrender at discretion. Both the prisoners were placed under the care of Mr. Pratt, who will take them back to Owego for trial.

A MODEL CANDIDATE.

Previous to the recent Charter election Edward C. Malloy was nominated as candidate for Alderman from the Twelfth District by a faction of the Democracy. John Irwin, of No. 273 Tenth-street, at first supported this nominee, but afterwards deserted him for another. By this action he gave offence to Mr. Malloy, who happened to meet him on Tuesday night in Twelfth-street, and, as is alleged, proceeded to pay off the old score by kicking and beating him. Finally, he bit off Irwin's lip. Not pleased with this termination to the affray Irwin entered a complaint against his assailant for felonious assault. Justice STEERS, before whom Malloy was taken, fixed his bail at $2,000. Councilman Costello became his surety in this amount, and complainant and defendant left the Court.

AN UNPROFITABLE CUSTOMER.

Judas Katz, a Frenchman and a hatter, residing at No. 148 Avenue B, went into the corner grocery kept by Appolonia Heldt, to buy milk for his matutinal coffee. While he was waiting for his change Mr. Heldt placed on the counter a pocketbook containing $34, which Katz is alleged to have surreptitiously appropriated and taken from the store. When the money was missed, Katz was suspected, and his arrest was speedily effected. Justice STEERS held him to answer, as the evidence, although circumstantial, was very strong against him.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.

Robert Thompson and John H. Rist, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, arrived here a day or two ago, *en route* to California. Having been inveigled into a notorious bogus ticket office, in West-street, they purchased steerage tickets for $75 each, when the regular price was but $50. Learning that they had been swindled, they instituted proceedings for false representations against Stephen Gordon, the man who sold them the tickets, and he was held in each case in the sum of $1,000 to answer. A. Heath, of No. 102 Cedar-street, became his bondsman.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

One wm. Gedney was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Wm. Wines, for having passed a bad five-dollar bill, purporting to be the issue of the North River Bank, of this City. Two other counterfeits on the same bank were found in the possession of the prisoner, and he was committed by Justice KELLY for examination.... Mary Welsh, a good-looking young woman, was apprehended on a charge of having passed a bill which was a counterfeit of the two-dollar issues of the Bank of Hallowell, Maine. The woman has been arrested before for having committed a similar offence. Justice CONNOLLY held her for examination.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Wm. Kane and Charles Myers, two young thieves, were arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a valuable case of pearl buttons from the front of the store of Messrs. Williston & Knight, No. 30 Warren-street. The property having been found in their possession, the prisoners were both committed by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Mayor's Office is to be open for the transaction of public business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. hereafter. Yesterday the influx of office-seekers and others thither was uninterrupted during office hours. Officer WILSON B. DUTCHER, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was the doorman of the present Mayor when he was Chief Magistrate before, has been detailed for duty at the Mayor's office by the General Superintendent, at the request of Mayor WOOD. Officers BALDWIN and MCARTHUR, who were posted at the Mayor's office under the old *régime*, have been directed to report to Capt. LEONARD, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for patrol duty.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education holds its first meeting for the present year on Wednesday evening next, when an attempt will be made to effect an organization. As yet, there has not been any agreement arrived at which promises to secure a majority for any of the candidates for the Presidency, and it is not probable that an election will be made immediately. Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, it is understood, is a candidate, and his friends will have a caucus soon; but Mr. ANDREW J. GREEN has a number of admirers who insist upon electing him, although he is not a candidate, so that Mr. WARREN, and the others who aspire to the place, may make an equal display of strength on the first night.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

In the Board of Councilmen affairs stand about as they did when the Board met and adjourned on New Year's day. There has not yet been any caucus which has changed the relative strength of the three candidates. The Board will meet this afternoon, for the purpose of effecting an organization, and it is probable that during the morning an effort will be made to unite the Democracy upon one candidate, which, if successful, will secure his election.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners met before the usual hour, yesterday, and transacted some business, the import of which was not stated. The weekly statement shows that there were 252 arrivals since the last report, and that $3,589 82 were received for commutation of passengers, &c. The fund was overdrawn Dec. 31, 1859, $11,653 16, principally to pay balance due the City for rent of Castle Garden, to May 1, 1860.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—THE HOLIDAYS IN THE CUBAN CAPITAL—BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba* J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 27th ult., reached Havana at 6 A. M. on the 30th, and left there at noon of the same day for this port, where she arrived last evening at 7 o'clock. The *Cahawba* experienced since the 1st inst. heavy northeast gales.

The holidays were celebrated in Havana with the usual gayety and ceremonies, and in consequence business was almost entirely suspended, and would continue so until after the 1st inst.

The city was perfectly healthy.

SUGAR MARKET.—The stock of sugars on hand 20,000 boxes, against the same in 1858. No. 12 held at 9@9½ reals ₱ arroba; no margin for speculation. A few contracts for Muscovado sugars at 7½@8 reals at outports; 1,000 hhds. clayed molasses 4 reals ₱ keg of 5½ gallons, deliverable at Matanzas.

Freights continue dull and no better prospects ahead.

Exchange—Less activity. On London, 60 days sight, 15@15¼; on New-York, 60 days sight, 3@4; on Northern cities, 60 days sight, 3@3½; on New-Orleans, 8 days sight, 5@6 ₱ cent.

On the 30th ult., when off the Moro, the *Cahawba* communicated with the United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. MAFFIT, bound on a cruise. All well.

EVENTS IN MEXICO.

The Conservatives Prepare for War with the United States—Movements of Miramon—Marquez at the Capital—The Last Forced Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

Political events develop themselves peculiarly enough in these days. The sudden and tiger-like bound of NAPOLEON into Italy and out again, startled all Europe and the world. Now we have seen the United States treating with Mexico for over a year, *as if* a word of menace would force the Mexicans in any position desired. However right our Government at home might have been in the beginning, they have boasted too much, bullied too much, and done nothing for so long, that these people have taken courage, and like cornered rats have determined to take the offensive; and wild and ridiculous as it may appear, they are about to do it with the best good faith and confidence that they will be able to succeed against a people who have made use of such cowardly means of intimidation as Mr. BUCHANAN has made use of. They have called upon France to aid them, and the French Minister has compromised his Government to do so, and furthermore, says France has already made the necessary preparations. In proof of this he has caused orders to be made for large naval stores *to be delivered at Vera Cruz.*

The clergy daily wax warmer and warmer, and have worked themselves up to the point of taking the desperate resolution of declaring war against the United States. They only wait the turn of affairs to make the formal declaration, the actual declaration having been published yesterday in the *Sociedad* newspaper, a journal that is conducted by the chief men of the clergy themselves, and invariably foreshadows the action of their Government. This declaration is too long for review. It enters into a very long argument, and deals in a large amount of the most bitter language against the American people and the Anglo-Saxon race; declares the impossibility of getting on with such people, and finally concludes that the United States, the Gauls, have plunged the sword of Brennus in the scale, and therefore all thought of accommodating matters, except on the battle-field, must be abandoned! The *Sociedad* distinctly says: "*We shall have a war with the United States.*"

Of all the precipitate political moves of the day, this decision of the clergy is the most curious, inasmuch as all the world looks upon Mexico as a depleted and perfectly lost country. But Mexico is still naturally the richest country under the sun. She has elements of great wealth and endurance, far greater than those of our country. She presents to-day a beggarly appearance, but give Mexico a few thousand French soldiers, and French officers for her own patient and enduring troops, and the spectacle is changed. Her armies may not go to Washington, but she will force us into a long and expensive war, and perhaps be able to do what we did to her—conquer a peace. All these things are not only in the political cards of the day, but extremely likely to be brought about if we go on with our temporizing, do-nothing course. The French Minister is the prime mover here, and although the French Minister at Washington says M. DE GABRIAC is not supported, still we see that he is supported and upheld in all of his infamous proceedings. It is time we did something, irrespective of the party objects of our *leading* politicians, who have carried us to the brink of national ruin and discredit for the accomplishment of their own ambitious ends.

The excitement arising from the discussion of the probable turn of Mexican foreign relations has absorbed almost everything else. I regret to say that the division of parties shows a large majority in favor of France. This is not because they prefer a French intervention to that of our country, but because they are sick, tired and disgusted with the civil war, and have no faith that the United States will do anything for the pacification of the country. The treaty negotiations now pending between our Government and that of JUAREZ are regarded as only likely to be prolific of further discord, and no way calculated to serve the ends of peace or good government in Mexico. However, on this point there are still some who believe the Liberals can yet triumph; but frankly, I must confess that such persons cannot be relieved from the suspicion of having their over ambitious views, with very little true patriotism at the bottom.

The movements of MIRAMON have been watched with great anxiety. He left Guadalajara on the 8th for Colima, and his return here is looked for with great anxiety. It is believed he will do something violent, one way or the other. Some say he will hang MARQUEZ, who is now in prison here, and smash the clergy. Others say he will go with the clergy. The latter is the most probable, if he gets back here in good order. A report of his having been defeated at Atenquique reached here last night. It is said he was attacked and beaten by the forces under VALLE and ROCHA, with the loss of many men and fifteen pieces of artillery. This report is too fresh as yet to be given much credit—still it may be true, and at the same time stands an equal chance of being false.

MARQUEZ arrived here some ten days ago, and was shortly after induced to call on the Minister of War, Señor CORONA. On going out of the War office he was met by a Captain, who told him he was a prisoner. MARQUEZ thought it was impossible, as the Minister of War had treated him so familiarly. The young Captain assured him it was a fact, and furthermore, that if he did not submit quietly he would be forced to yield. MARQUEZ was taken to a closet in the palace, and has been kept isolated from most of his friends, although some have succeeded in seeing him. A report has been set afloat that MARQUEZ has gone crazy. Nobody believes the report, as it is stated by one of the physicians who has examined him that it is all a deception, MARQUEZ being no more crazy than the balance of his associates.

The forced loan is being collected from the foreigners, they having been debarred from all protection by the stupid opinion of Attorney-Gen. BLACK, that these forced loans—if called "contributions"—are not in violation of treaties and international law. The clergy have refused to pay their quota, and as they are the Government, no force can make them. The folly of the thing was in including them in the decree.

Gen. WOLL continues his oppressive acts upon the foreign merchants of Zacatecas. These occurrences have been made the subject of prompt action on the part of Mr. MATHEW, who has succeeded in obtaining the promise of the clergy here to order the suspension of further oppressions upon Englishmen, but he has failed in obtaining any redress for Americans, owing to the increasing hostility to the United States, principally stimulated by GABRIAC, the French Minister.

The clergy party have, through their officials in different parts, been guilty of a variety of violations of the tariff of 1856. At first, the Clergy Government tried to settle these excesses in a fair way, but they came so thick and fast that they found it impossible to repay the money, and they are therefore trying to hold out by argument. The case is now pending between them and the British Legation. It is certain Mr. MATHEW will succeed in making them acknowledge their error, but it is exceedingly doubtful if he will be able to wring the money out of them. The fact is, diplomacy has lost nearly all of its power with these people. It has latterly been the means of saving a few lives, of preventing a few robberies, &c., but when an act is done for which money is to be given as indemnity, not even Mr. MATHEW can hope to succeed in obtaining it.

The country is gradually sinking lower and lower. It is now, throughout its greater part, entirely in the hands of robbers. From this condition it has little hope of escaping without foreign aid. Here in this Capital we are at the mercy of a few ruffians who do as they please. Last week they threw in prison a large number of poor fellows, on the absurd charge of *conspiracy* against the Government, thus giving them most erroneous ideas of themselves.

Captains STONE and ISHAM have been here for some ten days, on the business of Capt. STONE's expulsion from Sonora. This gentleman left for Washington yesterday, but Capt. ISHAM will remain for the next packet from Vera Cruz on the 8th proximo.

GERMAN BUDDE, a respectable tailor of this city, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning last, and was followed to his grave by a large concourse of foreign friends yesterday morning.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT—THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR, &C.

The Message of Governor PACKER, of Pennsylvania, was sent to the Legislature yesterday. We extract the more important references:

THE STATE DEBT.

Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed, of the five per cent. loans, the sum of $160,000, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunded, $38,478,961 07. If we deduct from this sum the amount of the bonds received by the State, from the sale of her Public Works, and now held by her, as follows:

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$7,390,000
Bonds of Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company	3 600 000
Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company	281,000
Total	$11 081 000

we have $27,397,961 07, the remaining debt of the Commonwealth, the principal and interest to be provided for, from the ordinary sources of revenue.

It will be observed, that from the 1st day of December, 1858, to the 31st day of December, 1859, a period of thirteen months, besides meeting all the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, there has been actually paid, on the principal of the public debt, $1,609,262 60.

When it is remembered that, during this period, the law reducing the State tax upon real and personal estate, from three to two-and-a-half mills, has been in full force, and that nothing for the last year has been received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on account of tax or tonnage, making the receipts, from those two sources of revenue, less by $400,000 than they were for the preceding year, it is a source congratulation that, under such circumstances, a result so favorable has been produced by the ordinary operations of the Treasury.

For nearly two years past the State has been entirely free from the ownership or management of canals and railroads, and the gratifying result thus far is that her public debt is now less than it has been since the year 1852, and is decreasing at the rate of nearly one million of dollars per annum. It is now morally certain that nothing but the grossest mismanagement of the financial interests of the State can prevent its sure and steady extinguishment.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, with the tables and documents accompanying it, will exhibit the condition of the vast engine of social improvement to which it relates. The number of pupils in all the public schools of the State is 634,651; of schools, 11,485; and of teachers, 14,071. The schools have been in operation, on an average over the whole State, five months and nine days. The average salary of male teachers is $24 36, and of female teachers $17 79, and the cost of instruction per pupil 53 cents, per month. The average tax for tuition, &c., is about five and a half mills, and for building purposes about three and one-sixth mills, on the dollar. Including the City of Philadelphia, the entire cost of tuition, &c., was $2,047,661 92; the building expenses, $531,413 85; and the whole expense of the system in the State for the year, $2,579,075 77.

A PRAYER FOR SPECIFIC DUTIES.

It is apparent from the exhibit of the financial condition of the General Government, recently made public, that the wants of the Federal Treasury will demand a revision of the existing tariff laws of the United States, with a view to an increase of the revenue derivable from imports. When this revision shall take place, it is greatly to be desired that a proper regard for the industrial interests of the country will prompt the Congress of the United States to place her revenue laws upon such a basis as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection. To substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties on a certain class of articles, which, from their nature, are equal or nearly equal value—or to change the foreign to a home valuation—with a moderate increase of the rates now imposed, would, I am satisfied, infuse new life and vigor into all the various departments of industry, and at the same time, without imposing burdens upon the people, afford to the General Government a revenue amply sufficient for all its wants.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The recent seizure of the public property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, and the invasion of the State of Virginia by a small band of desperadoes, with an intention to excite the Slave population to insurrection, have drawn attention to the dangers which beset our Federal relations. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the authorities of Virginia possessed the means and the determination to punish offenders with promptness and justice; that the military force of the United States was a power immediately available to aid in putting down the outbreak against the public peace; that the Slave population were contented with their condition, and unwilling to unite with disorderly white men in acts of treason and murder; and that the great masses of the people have no sympathy whatever with any attack upon the rights and institutions of any of the States, and have a deep and abiding devotion to our great and glorious Union. To us, as Pennsylvanians, it is gratifying to believe that the citizens of this Commonwealth have not in any manner participated in this unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the guilty perpetrators were arrested, within our jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered to the justice of the offended and injured State.

The several States of this Union are independent sovereignties, except so far as they have granted certain enumerated powers to the Federal Government. In cases not provided for in the Federal Constitution, the several States, in their relations to each other, ought to be governed by the principles which regulate the conduct of civilized nations. These principles forbid, in all nations, "every evil practice tending to excite disturbance in another State;" and are founded on the maxim, that "different nations ought, in time of peace, to do to one another all the good they can, without prejudicing their real interests." This maxim, recognized by all civilized Governments, applies with peculiar force to the several States of this Union, bound together, as they are, by a sacred compact for mutual support and protection; and, therefore, any attempt in one State, to excite insurrection in another, is an offence against all the States, because all are bound by the Constitution to put down such disturbance; and the act of Congress authorizes the President of the United States to call out the militia of the several States for the purpose. It is a high offence against the peace of our Commonwealth, for disorderly persons within our jurisdiction to combine together for the purpose of stirring up insurrection in any of the States, or to induce the slaves in the Southern States to abscond from their masters; and it would be proper, in my judgment, for the General Assembly to consider whether additional legislation may not be necessary to insure the prompt punishment of such offenders against our peace and security.

FROM CANADA.

The Two Crossings of the St. Lawrence at Quebec and Montreal—The Controversy as to the original Designs of the Victoria Bridge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

The St. Lawrence is not a mile broad at Quebec; it is two miles across at Montreal. Yet it now takes but five minutes to dash from one to the other shore at Montreal, while at Quebec from one to six hours are necessary! In the one case the passenger rushes through the Victoria Bridge; in the other he entrusts himself to a canoe.

The American public are familiar with the St. Lawrence in its Summer costume. But they know little of it in its Winter dress. Yet it presents itself in far grander aspects now than when the crowds of visitors glide through the Thousand Islands and run the rapids in the heated term.

The frosts begin about the end of November; sometimes a little earlier, as this year, seldom many later. Above Montreal, where the river "takes," it takes smooth, and no very peculiar phenomena are to be observed. But, in the neighborhood of that city, the taking, packing and shoving of the ice are grandly displayed. A strong margin of ice, called a *batture*, soon forms all along either shore, as solid and firm as a wharf, and in places where its shape is such as to retain much of the floating ice, coming from up the stream, the two *battures* speedily meet, and one or two nights of intense frost consolidate the bridge. Of course, as soon as this winter barrier is thrown across, it rapidly increases, by stopping the progress of the downward floating ice. Small icebergs are driven upon or under it. Great sheets or packs slide over or beneath it. This, lessening the waterway, causes the level of the river, above, to rise, and dreadful inundations often occur. This very morning's paper informs me that "in consequence of the jamming of the ice in the river, the water has risen and flooded the islands off Lanaraie to such an extent as to drive the inhabitants into the upper stories of their dwellings. At Bou de l'Isle, the waters have also risen so as to drive the inhabitants from their dwellings on the river bank. We fear the loss of the farmers from this flood—in grain destroyed, cattle drowned, &c.—will be very considerable." And let Sir WILLIAM LOGAN speak as to what follows such a flood. "It is at this period that the grandest movements of the ice occur. From the effect of packing and piling, and the accumulation of the snows of the season, the saturation of these with water and the freezing of the whole into a solid body, it attains the thickness of ten to twenty feet, and even more; and after it has become fixed as far as the eye can reach, a sudden rise in the water, lifting up a wide expanse of the whole covering of the river so high as to free and start it from the many points of rest and resistance offered by the bottom, where it had been packed deep enough to touch it, the vast mass is set in motion by the whole hydraulic power of this gigantic stream. Proceeding onward with a truly terrific majesty, it piles up over every obstacle it encounters; and when forced into a narrow part of the channel, the lateral pressure it there exerts drives the bondage up the banks, where it sometimes accumulates to the height of forty or fifty feet. * * * It has been known to pile up against the side of a house distant more than 200 feet from the margin of the river, and there break in at the windows of the second floor. I have seen it mount a terrace garden, twenty feet above the bank, and, crossing the garden, enter one of the principal streets of the town." At Montreal, it must be remembered, the influence of the tides is not felt. This, however, comes into full play between that city and Quebec, so that here the huge ice masses, brought down from broken "jams" above, and the great sheets which form in quiet corners in the neighborhood, when the thermometer is down to 20 degrees below zero, are daily swept backwards and forwards by a current of from four to six miles an hour. When the wind is high, the spectacle is grand, as immense packs are sometimes broken up with sudden crashes, and the pieces, grinding each other almost to powder, are carried away to increase the size of other floating ice-islands.

It stands to reason that frost and its effects, such as these, should be superior to steam, or at any rate shall render its use impracticable. Indeed, from the time thin ice forms here, the steam ferry boats are laid up, and a population of several hundreds find employment in transporting passengers and luggage between the north and south shores in canoes. These curious crafts are peculiar to this part of the St. Lawrence. They are born of necessity—called forth by exceptional circumstances. They are nothing more nor less than dug-outs, twenty or thirty feet long, and sometimes even longer, with sides thick enough to stand almost any pressure. The seats, too, firmly fixed, add to their strength. Each of these will hold four or six passengers, and eight or more of a crew. The passengers crouch down upon buffalo robes spread on the *bottom* of the cranky boat, so as to lower the centre of gravity as much as possible, and render an upset less likely. The captain takes his post at the stern, paddle in hand. The mate places himself at the bows with a pole. The rest of the crew dispose themselves on the seats, with little paddles instead of oars. This is all done on the solid ice, near the shore, or while the canoe is held fast at the edge of the batture, and now the excitement begins. When an opening is descried in the moving covering of the stream which promises an easy passage for a hundred yards or so, a great effort is made to reach it, the canoe is launched with a rush into the dark current, "*A droite!*" "*A gauche!*" "*Ramez donc, Sacr-r-r-r!*" shouts the mate, standing up that he may see ahead. "*Vite donc, voici un beau passage!*" echoes the captain, and all muscles are strained until the canoe reaches the opening. Meanwhile this may have closed, or it may close as soon as entered. "*A la nage!*" is then the cry, or "*A terre!*" and the crew leap upon the moving ice, haul the canoe up after them, cross the floe as best they can, and launch their bark on the other side, to repeat the same or similar manœuvres until they get to the other side, land their cargo, and receive their hard-earned fare.

The fare and the time of getting across vary, of course, with circumstances. Half a dollar per head is usually paid by passengers of the first class. The *habitants*, who take a paddle themselves, pay 12½ cents. But where there is more ice than usual, when it is dark and foggy, and when it blows hard, you cannot induce the men to take you over for anything so trifling. Ten dollars is not an unusual charge, and four hundred was once refused, to carry the mails from one shore to the other. The last time I came across, a week ago, it was after dark. The canoe I was in encountered no ice, although we could see its phosphorescent sheen on each side, and half an hour sufficed for the passage. A friend who came down in the same train and selected another canoe was carried up six miles in the ice. There the tide slacked and ebbed, and he finally landed about half a mile below the city, after six hours' experience of this very delightful traveling. It is not until late that ice bridges form here, and very often they do not "make" at all.

How different is the crossing of the river at Montreal! You start from the Station at either side, and, by the time the train of cars has acquired a speed of some fifteen miles an hour, you observe that you are on a huge embankment, with water on each hand. You then get a glimpse at the massive masonry which forms the portals of the Victoria Bridge, and, with a fierce scream from the locomotive, you are dashed into the gloom of the Great Tube. You have just time to look around at the faces of your fellow-passengers, which the lamps inside the car (then first perceived) reveal to you. You cannot speak, or do not attempt it, for, if you did, you could not be heard. You reflect for one moment on the fact that there is but the eighth of an inch of iron between the inner and the outer air, and that, if the cars were to run off the very smooth track, you would most probably go down to feed the fishes of the St. Lawrence. And then the gloom grows lighter. You breathe more freely. You are again on *terra firma*. If you choose, you can repeat your experience, and for the trip, backwards and forwards, you pay just 25 cents!

A brisk controversy is being waged at this time, in the Canadian papers, as to the originator of the great Victoria Bridge. The death of Mr. STEPHENSON, the English engineer, has enabled Mr. A. M. Ross to put forward a claim, which, had Mr. S. lived, would have been summarily contradicted. Mr. STEPHENSON's reports, however, give credit for the surveys which established the practicability of building the bridge, and for the principles carried out in the plans of the existing structure, to Mr. T. C. KEEFER, a Canadian engineer of more than local celebrity. This gentleman's friends are now asserting his claims to the honor of having his name prominently associated with the magnificent work.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Colored People and Chas. O'Conor.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS IN WILLIAMSBURGH—MR. O'CONOR'S UNION SPEECH DENOUNCED.

A meeting comprising about fifty colored persons and half as many whites, convened at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, last evening. The object, as stated in the call, was to reply to the insults to the African race offered by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR in his speech at the late Union meeting, in which he sustained the Divine origin and justness of Slavery. Mr. W. A. HODGES was chosen Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. WILLIAM J. HODGES, the first speaker, created some merriment by causing the definitions of the word "negro" to be read, and from them exonerated Mr. O'CONOR from meaning any insult to himself or the colored race in the United States, in his remarks about the "negro" at the late Union meeting. He thought one of the definitions—"a mean wretch"—would apply to Mr. O'CONOR himself. He thought Mr. O'CONOR had insulted God in his assertion